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1926 1927

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

Successors to

P.J. BERCKMANS CO.

···Established 1856···

70th Anniversary

Augusta Georgia

OUR 70th ANNIVERSARY

THIS Seventieth Anniversary edition of our catalog is designed to help you select, care for, and successfully grow, all of the ornamental plants and fruits of home and orchard. You will find it a complete and valuable reference guide to be saved and used all through the year. We have devoted considerable space to cultural information that you may benefit by our experience and familiarity with horticultural subjects.

A Word About the Future

In announcing this Seventieth Anniversary of the establishment of our nurseries, we realize in greater measure the value of our friends and customers whose confidence and support have made possible seventy uninterrupted years of service. To all of you we extend this word of our keen appreciation of your support and confidence. We shall continue in the future, as in the past, to carry on the methods and policies adopted by the founders of this organization, namely to deal honestly, to give full value, and to furnish the best nursery stock that can be grown.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

BAILIE & GWIN, *Proprietors*,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Fruitland Nurseries | ORDER BLANK | Established 1856

NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished. In all cases one-half of amount must accompany order.

To FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. O. DRAWER No. 910

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

DATE.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED, $.....

SHIP TO.....

STREET ADDRESS OR BOX NUMBER.....

TOWN.....STATE.....COUNTY.....

SHIP VIA.....

(Write "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post" or "Use Your Discretion.")

Many small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post at a much cheaper rate than Express. When instructing to ship by Parcel Post, ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO REMITTANCE (about 15% of list price.)

In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to FRUITLAND NURSERIES when frost, drought or other casualities beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for. We give no guarantee other than printed in our Catalog.

Quantity	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	Size	Price Each		TOTAL	

(Continue order on other side of sheet.) TOTAL

IMPORTANT—We never substitute unless authorized. If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted, write here the word "YES".....

SIGNATURE OF CUSTOMER.....

ORDER No..... ADDRESS.....

Quantity	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	Size	Price Each		TOTAL	
			TOTAL			

70 Years of Good Reputation

SINCE 1856, this business, started as P. J. Berckmans Co. and later changed to Fruitland Nurseries, has been growing yearly. Early in its history, the P. J. Berckmans Company had a national reputation for growing fine plants and for fair dealing with their customers. We acknowledge that the friendship and support of our customers has been responsible for this successful growth but no concern could win this friendship without giving service and furnishing best quality products.

Today, as never before, we are able to offer a complete service and high grade materials. Our long experience gives us complete familiarity with plant materials, their use, and requirements—all of which is of great benefit to you.

OUR NURSERY IS IDEALLY SITUATED

In our 250 acres we have every type of soil, upland and lowland. This enables us to grow each variety of plants under conditions best suited for their healthy development. You benefit by this in receiving hardier, larger branched, better rooted plants. Our methods are such that each type of plant is handled so as to have it delivered to you in the best of condition for planting. So great are our facilities and resources, we can specialize on many different varieties. A 2½ acre lath house accounts for our fine Azaleas and Camellia Japonicas. Our facilities enable us to handle orders large or small for local and foreign shipment. Our organization is complete and is composed of specialists who direct our different departments, with one ideal—to constantly better our service and products. We invite you to come and see for yourselves. The illustration shows the entrance to our nursery. It is always open. You are free to come any time, but we do not do business on Sundays.

Our Policies and Services

Always address all communications to FRUITLAND NURSERIES, Drawer 910, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

NOTE—All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualities beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

ORDER NOW—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, **write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalogue. Give size and catalogue price.** Never give local names, as different plants frequently have the same local name.

RESERVING ORDERS—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, **they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.**

NAME AND ADDRESS—Always write your name plainly upon order-sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials. Give your postoffice, county and state, also street or postoffice box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS AND FACILITIES—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given upon application. Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad, enables us to secure rates of freight to all points. Owing to the fact that nursery stock has been advanced to first class rate by the express companies, the express charges are a great deal higher than heretofore. On all small packages we would advise that they be sent by Parcel Post, but sufficient, postage must be sent with order or we reserve the right to ship via express. If no instructions are given we will use our judgment in shipping via express or parcel post. Large shipments will have to be sent via express or freight.

PACKING—All articles in this catalogue packed free, except when for export, as such orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care in preparation. This extra packing is charged at actual cost. We maintain a large force of experienced packers, and only the most expert are entrusted with this work.

Guarantee

WE GUARANTEE *every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first class in every respect when leaving our hands. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure. We guarantee satisfaction.*

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft Orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

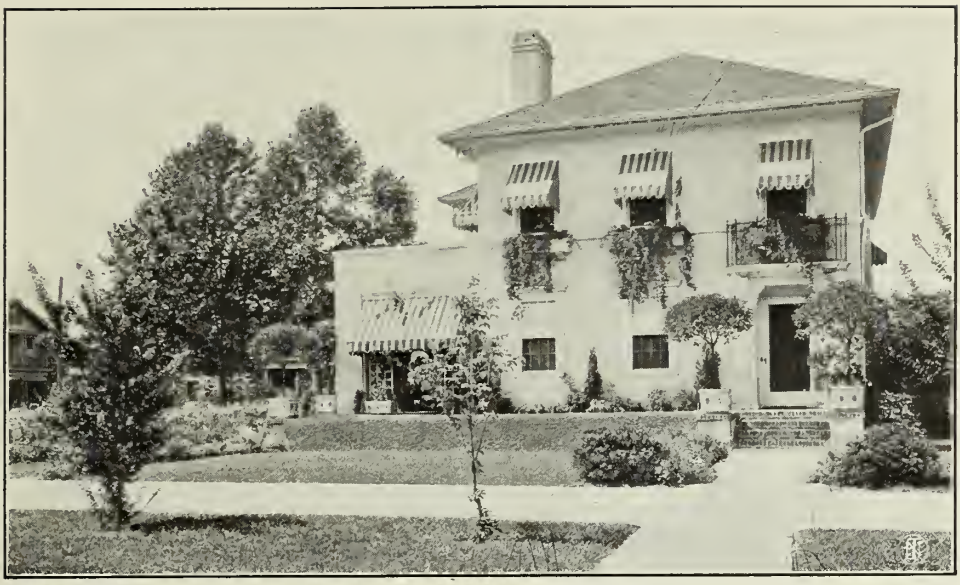
PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 trees at the 100 rate; 400 at the 1,000 rate, viz.: Five Pecans will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 at the 100 rate, etc.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, or by Checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks (minimum charge ten cents) on all points except Augusta, New York, and a few large cities, please add one-fourth of one per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. **Make remittances payable to Fruitland Nurseries.**

RESPONSIBILITY — We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our reponsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We are not responsible for failure arising from delays or exposure in transit, defective planting, unfavorable weather conditions, or improper treatment and cultivation. If any Nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it is sold, Seller shall be liable to the Purchaser only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such Nursery stock, etc., and the Seller except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased Nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods; otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHIPPING SEASON—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year.



Let Us Help You Plan Your Grounds

Consult Our Landscape Department

OUR Landscape Department is maintained to serve you and help you solve your planting problems. Your investment in trees, shrubs and plants can be made to bring results which will be highly profitable, as well as gratifying from the standpoint of beauty. We help you plan your planting to secure the best placing of trees and shrubs so as to obtain immediate results and permanent satisfaction. Property values definitely reflect the worth of attractive planting. Our landscape department is under the supervision of men whose good judgment and good taste, founded on practical knowledge and experience, enables them to give you a reliable and valuable service.

PLANTING PLANS

No matter how extensive or how small your problem, we can develop a planting plan for you that will be a source of pleasure through the years. We furnish this service at actual cost. When you use our plans and purchase the plants from us, the cost of the plans is credited on your purchase. If a visit to your grounds is made, there is a moderate charge to cover the service for each day's time in travel and consultation, plus traveling and living expenses. This arrangement enables you to obtain this valuable and helpful service, in many cases, without cost, or at a figure so nominal it need hardly be considered.

Our landscape service has proven popular as many have benefited by our plans and suggestions. You may obtain this service by calling or writing us about your problems. We suggest that you do not wait until planting time is here, but write us early. If we are to draw a plan, please send accurate dimensions of your property, home, and other buildings and their location; also the location of roads, walks, and the direction in which the house faces. We need this information to plan your place intelligently. Planting plans are furnished at a nominal cost. We offer you this service for your convenience and benefit. We hope you will use it freely and correspond with us on all of your problems. Appointments for consultation and inspection will be made to suit you.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Make Homes Attractive

ORNAMENTAL shrubs are extensively used in beautifying all homes. Homes large and small alike, need the finishing touch given by planting to make them homelike and attractive. A small investment in planting pays for itself many times over by increasing the value of your property and your satisfaction in owning it.

Shrubbery properly planted and massed finds its chief use in softening the lines of a foundation, or of borders, edges of walls and boundaries; in filling depressions, screening objectional views; in covering slopes or dividing areas. From spring until frost there may be a succession of bloom. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Proper selection as to height and careful choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishments mentioned and provide a source of indescribable pleasure to the home owner.

Planting and Cultivating Shrubs

In planting shrubs, first prepare the soil by ploughing or spading. Dig a hole large enough to allow the roots to spread out naturally. Plant the shrub a trifle deeper than it stood in the nursery, covering the roots a little at a time and firmly packing the soil about the roots with the feet. After planting, keep the ground free from weeds and grass by cultivating. This is important.

PRUNING—Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaes, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spirea, etc. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

PLANTING PROBLEMS—See inside back cover for typical planting arrangements.

Althaea Frutex. See Hibiscus Syriacus.

AZALEA

Azalea calendulacea. (A. lutea.) (Great Flame Azalea.) This is one of our most magnificent native flowering shrubs, producing about the middle of April, quantities of clusters of large flowers of many shades of yellow, orange, buff, and shades of red. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. Some plants attain a height of from six to eight feet. When planted in masses, its great beauty is brought out. Mixed colors.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-2½ ft., strong clumps	$1.50	$12.50
18-24 in., clumps	1.00	8.00
12-18 in., clumps	.75	6.00

Azalea nudiflora. (Pinxterbloom.) (Wood Honeysuckle.) The well known native variety which produces pinkish white flowers in early April before the leaves appear.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$1.50	$12.50
2-3 feet	1.00	8.00
18-24 inches	.75	6.00

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis thunbergi. (Thunberg's Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright-green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson; yellow flowers produced in early April, followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., well-branched	$ .50	$4.50
12-18 in., well-branched	.40	3.50

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia davidi magnifica. (B. variabilis magnifica.) (Oxeye Butterflybush.) Flowers of a deep shade of violet; plant is also tall grower; blooms from June until frost; very ornamental. The best Buddleia yet introduced.

Buddleia lindleyana. (Lindley Butterflybush.) Leaves small and narrow, flowers smaller than davidi and color a violet purple. Excellent for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., heavy	$1.00	$8.00
2-3 ft., well-branched	.75	6.00
18-24 in., well-branched	.50	4.00

BUDDLEIA

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. (Butneria florida). (Common or Strawberry Shrub.) The native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant, blooms in early April and lasts for several weeks.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$ .75	$6.50
2-3 feet	.50	4.00

CALLICARPA

Callicarpa americana. (American Beautyberry.) With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

Callicarpa americana alba. Very scarce. Similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$ .50	$4.50
18-24 inches	$ .40	$3.50

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris incana. (Common Bluebeard.) (Chinese Beardwort.) A free-blooming, dwarf-growing shrub; flowers lavender-blue, produced in great profusion about June 15th and lasts until autumn. Very effective for massing. In the colder sections this plant is treated as herbaceous.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	$ .50	$4.00

CHIONANTHUS

Chionanthus virginica. (White Fringetree.) A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$1.00	$9.00

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder.) A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of three to five feet. Leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$ .75	$6.00
18-24 inches	.60	5.00

CORNUS—(Dogwood)

Cornus alba sibirica. (Coral Dogwood.) An upright shrub. Branches bright red; leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, in numerous small panicles; fruit light blue. Usually attains a height of six to ten feet. A very conspicuous shrub in early spring.

Cornus sanguinea. (Bloodtwig Dogwood.) A shrub of spreading habit; branches purplish-red; flowers greenish-white, in dense panicles; berries black. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in April.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$ .75	$6.50
18-24 inches	.50	4.50

CYDONIA

Cydonia japonica. (Flowering Quince.) Mixed colors.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$ .75	$6.00
18-24 inches	.50	4.00

DEUTZIA

Deutzia scabra. (Pride of Rochester.) Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

PLANTING ARRANGEMENTS

See inside back cover for typical planting suggestions. For further information, write our Landscape Department. We are always pleased to help you.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia scabra crenata. (Fuzzy Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April. A tall grower.

Deutzia scabra candidissima. (Snowflake Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, double, produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

Deutzia rosea floribunda. (Shellpink Deutzia.) Same as Deutzia scabra candidissima, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than Pride of Rochester.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very heavy	$ .75	$6.50
3-4 feet, very heavy	.60	5.50
2-3 feet, very heavy	.50	4.50
18-24 inches, very bushy	.35	3.00

Dogwood. See Cornus.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus bungeanus. (Winterberry Euonymus.) A tall growing Chinese shrub; branches slender; leaves dark, shiny green; fruit bright red, very showy. Yellowish flowers produced in late spring. A most desirable deciduous shrub. Ultimate height 8 to 12 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	$ .75	$6.50
3-4 feet	.50	4.50
2-3 feet	.35	3.00

EXOCHORDA—(Pearlbush)

Exochorda grandiflora. (Common Pearlbush.) A desirable, large growing shrub, attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank. When planted in a mass, this plant is most conspicuous.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, well-branched	$1.00	$8.00
2-3 feet, well-branched	.75	6.00
18-24 in., well branched	.50	4.50

EXOCHORDA

FORSYTHIA—(Golden Bell)

Forsythia Suspensa. (Drooping Forsythia.) A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green, flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March. Attains a heighth of 6 to 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, well-branched	$ .75	$6.50
18-24 inches, well-branched	.50	4.50

Forsythia intermedia. (Border Forsythia.) A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet; blooms in March.

Forsythia suspensa fortunei. (Fortune Forsythia.) Similar to F. suspensa, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March.

Forsythia viridissima. (Greenstem Forsythia.) Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four years, 4-5 ft., well-branched	$ .75	$6.00
Three years, 3-4 ft., well-branched	.60	5.00
Two years, 2-3 ft., well-branched	.50	4.50

HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis Virginiana. (Common Witch-Hazel.) A shrub in cultivation, growing to a small tree in the wild. Its yellow blossoms and coarse foliage makes this one of our most desirable shrubs. Does well in a damp location.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$ .65	$6.00
18-24 inches	.50	4.50

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus syriacus. (Althaea Frutex.) (Shrub- Althea.) The flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts.
Single, semi-double and double. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, extra strong	$ .60	$5.00
3-4 feet, extra strong	.50	4.50
2-3 feet, well branched	.40	3.50

Althaea Standards.. A standard form of this beautiful flower.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	$1.00	$8.00
3-4 feet	.75	6.00

Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea opuloides. When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variation is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.
Can supply white, pink and blue. When ordering state color desired.

Hydrangea bretschneideri. (Shaggy Hydrangea.) Different from the above Hydrangeas in that the buds open from the outer edge, leaving the center buds only partly opened. Color blue.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., well-branched	$1.50	$12.50
18-24 in., branched	1.00	8.50
12-18 inch	.75	.6.50

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. (Snowhill Hydrangea.) Blooms very large, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April and lasts almost the entire summer. In form the panicles are similar to the H. opuloides.

FORSYTHIA

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. (Peegee Hydrangea.) Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years	$ .75	$6.50
One year	.50	4.00

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

HYPERICUM

Hypericum moserianum. (Goldflower.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of one to two feet. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark-green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, extra heavy	$ .85	$7.50
Two years, extra heavy	.60	5.00
One year, well-branched	.50	4.00

JASMINUM—(Jasmine)

Jasminum giraldi. (Girald's Jasmine.) A much-branched shrub having yellow blossoms before leaves appear in early spring. Desirable for dry locations.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years	$ .50	$4.00

Jasminum nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine.) A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark-green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen; leaves dark-green; bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. One of the first plants to bloom. Hardy at New York.

Jasminum primulinum. (Primrose Jasmine.) An evergreen in this section, but further north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon Jasminum nudiflorum.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
3-4 feet, very heavy	$ .60	$5.00	$40.00
2-3 feet, very heavy	.50	4.00	30.00
18-24 in., well-branched	.40	3.00	25.00

KERRIA

Kerria japonica floreplena. (Double Kerria—Globe Flower.) This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow bloom about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years, strong	$ .75	$6.50

LAGERSTROEMIA—(Crape Myrtle)

Lagerstroemia indica. (Crape Myrtle.) A very popular and free-flowering shrub, or small tree,

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

CRAPE MYRTLE

which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in May. We offer four colors: White, crimson, pink and purple.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., well-branched	$1.00	$8.00
2-3 ft., branched	.75	6.00
18-24 inches	.60	5.00

LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza formosa. (Desmodium penduliflorum, Purple Bushclover.) A very beautiful shrub with drooping branches. Rosy-purple flowers are produced in late summer. Height three to five feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years	$ .75	$6.50

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Bush or Upright Form

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are readily cultivated.

Lonicera fragrantissima. (Winter Honeysuckle.) Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

Lonicera morrowi. (Morrow Honeysuckle.) A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

Lonicera pink. A Japanese variety of medium growth, producing very freely in early April beautiful pink flowers.

Lonicera ruprechtiana. (Manchurian Honeysuckle.) Flowers pure white. Blooms in March and last six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

LONICERA

Lonicera tatarica. (Tatarian Honeysuckle.) A large-growing variety with dark-green foliage, and pink colored flowers in April, followed by crimson fruit.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$ .75	$6.50
2-3 feet, bushy	.50	4.50
18-24 in., well branched	.40	3.50

OXYDENDRUM

Oxydendrum arboreum. (Sourwood). A small tree with slender, spreading branches, growing naturally from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. Leaves lanceolate, bright green. In autumn assumes dazzling tones of scarlet. Fragrant white flowers in panicles of spreading racemes, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley. A most desirable tree. Blooms in early summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$ .60	$5.50
2-3 feet	.50	4.50

Pearl Bush. See Exochorda.

PHILADELPHUS—(Mockorange)

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrub with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May.

Philadelphus virginal. Large double fragrant flowers, sometimes two and one-half inches across. A new variety.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	$ .75

Philadelphus bouquet blanc. A fine new variety with semi-double white flowers; very free bloomer.

Philadelphus coronarius. (Sweet Mockorange.) Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.

Philadelphus souv. de billiard. Leaves broad, beautiful flowers, late bloomer.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$ .50	$4.50
18-24 inches	.40	3.50

Philadelphus gordonianus. (Gordon Mockorange.) A variety attaining a height of from 10 to 12 feet, leaves broad, bright-green; pure white flowers produced in dense racemes; blooms late.

Philadelphus grandiflorus. (Big Scentless Mockorange.) A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.

Philadelphus laxus. (Drooping Mockorange.) Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late blooming variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	$ .60	$5.00
3-4 feet	.50	4.00
2-3 feet	.40	3.50

PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena. (Dbl. White-flowering Almond.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best of the early flowering shrubs.

Prunus glandulosa trichostyla sinensis. (Dbl. Pinkflowering Almond.) Same as the double white Almond, except the flowers are double rose. A very beautiful shrub.

PRICE:	Each
2-3 feet	$1.00

Prunus mume. (Japanese Apricot.) A very early blooming variety. In January the tree is literally covered with a mass of double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for a lawn. Very scarce.

PHILADELPHUS

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	$1.50	$12.50
4-5 feet	1.25	10.00

Prunus triloba plena. (Double Flowering Plum.) A native of China; a very desirable early flowering ornamental shrub. Double flowers of a delicate pink shade are produced in enormous quantity along the slender branches. Blooms April 1st.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	$1.25	$10.00
3-4 feet	1.00	8.00

PUNICA—(Pomegranate)

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

Punica granatum alba. Double; white.

P. granatum rubra. Beautiful double red flowers.

P. granatum variegata. Sometimes double-red and double-variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., heavy, well-branched	$ .75	$6.50
2-3 ft., branched	.50	4.50

RHUS

Rhus copallina. (Shining Sumac.) A tall growing shrub attaining a height of 20 feet, but can be kept cut back. Flowers yellow, leaves dark shining green, fruit crimson remaining during winter.

Rhus glabra. (Smooth Sumac.) Leaves dark above and white beneath, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn; flowers in large panicles, followed by crimson fruited clusters which remain during winter. Excellent for massing or single specimens. Height 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	$1.00	$8.50
4-5 feet	.75	6.50

SALIX—(Pussywillow)

Salix discolor. (Pussywillow.) The well-known Pussywillow with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$1.00	$8.50
2-3 feet	.75	6.50
18-24 inches	.50	4.50

SALVIA

Salvia greggi. (Autumn Sage.) This is native of Western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy; it can stand zero weather and resists drought. It begins to bloom in early spring and lasts until the blooms are killed by frost; the flower is carmine; plant grows to a height of three to four feet and a corresponding width; very effective for massing; a most satisfactory plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three year, heavy	$1.00	$8.50
Two year, heavy	.75	6.00
One year	.50	4.00

SPRING BLOOMING SPIREAS

Spiraea prunifolia plena. (Double Bridalwreath Spirea.) A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

Spiraea reevesiana lanceata. (Reeves Double Spirea.) With large, round clusters of double-white flowers which cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

Spiraea reevesiana. (Reeves Single Spirea.) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush; flowers very free.

Spiraea vanhouttei. (Vanhoutte Spirea.) A graceful shrub, growing six to eight feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spireas.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well-branched	$ .75	$6.50
3-4 feet, well-branched	.60	5.50
2-3 feet	.50	4.00

S. arguta. (Hybrid Snow Garland.) Fine and showy, Leaves narrow, bright green, fading into yellow and salmon. Blooms in early spring. Height three to five feet.

PRUNUS TRILOBA PLENA

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg Spirea.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$ .60	$5.50
12-18 inches	.50	4.50
10-12 inches	.40	3.50

PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIREAS

Spiraea anthony waterer. (Anthony Waterer Spirea.) A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about three feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

Spirea fortunei. (Fortune Spirea.) A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for border or for planting in groups.

Spiraea froebeli. (Froebel Spirea.) A fine, free-growing sort; rosy-colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage tinted dark red.

Spiraea japonica ovalifolia. (White Japanese Spirea.) Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

PRICE:	Each	10
Two years only, extra heavy	$ .50	$4.50

Spiraea billiardi. (Billiard Spirea.) A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	$ .75	$6.50
3-4 feet	.60	5.50
2-3 feet	.50	4.00

SPIRAEA REEVESIANA

SPIRAEA FROEBELI

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. (Cutleaf Stephanandra.) A very graceful and desirable shrub, attaining a height of three to four feet, with spreading, drooping branches; leaves serrated. At the time of unfolding these are tinted with red. During the summer the leaves are of a deep glossy green, and in autumn tones of reddish-purple are assumed. White flowers in soft feathery racemes are produced in May.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two year	$ .50	$4.00
One year	.40	3.50

STYRAX

Styrax japonica. (Japanese Styrax.) A most beautiful Japanese shrub, with spreading branches and bright green leaves; fragrant white flowers, produced in drooping racemes; attains a height of 8 to 12 feet; blooms about April 15th. A most desirable and attractive shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$ .75	$6.50
18-24 inches	.50	4.00

SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos racemosus. (Common Snowberry.) A graceful shrub, growing four to six feet tall, slender drooping branches, flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. (Coralberry.) A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas; four to six feet tall. Purplish-red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years	$ .75	$6.50
Two years	.50	4.50

SYRINGA—(Lilac)

These old-fashioned shrubs have been popular for ages. Our collection embraces some of the old as well as the cream of the new European sorts. The first blooms appear here the latter part of March. The Lilac will give the best results In fertile soil, moderately moist, but well-drained.

We can supply both single and double varieties. When ordering, state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
Budded Plants.		
3-4 feet, well-branched	$1.00	$8.50
2-3 feet, branched	.75	6.00
18-24 inches	.50	4.00

TAMARIX—(Tamarisk)

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for the seashore.

Tamarix gallica. (French Tamarix.) Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Tamarix odessana. (Odessa Tamarix.) A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than T. gallica.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, very heavy	$ .75	$6.50
4-5 feet, very heavy	.60	5.00
3-4 feet, heavy	.50	4.00

VIBURNUM—(Snowball)

Virburnum opulus. (European Cranberrybush.) A tall shrub with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters the latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

Viburnum opulus sterile. (Common Snowball.) Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, branched	$ .75	$6.50
18-24 inches, branched	.60	5.50

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball.) A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April;; lasts several weeks.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, branched	$1.00	$8.50
18-24 inches, branched	.75	6.50

SYRINGA

WEIGELA

VITEX—(Chaste or Hemp Tree)

Vitex agnus-castus. (Lilac Chaste-Tree.) This is a valuable shrub or medium growing tree. Flowers in spikes, blue color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Vitex agnus-castus alba. (White Chaste-Tree.) Same as above, but with white flowers. A very desirable shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-6 feet, well-branched	$ .75	$6.50
3-4 feet, well-branched	.60	5.50
2-3 feet, well-branched	.50	4.50

White Fringe. See Chionanthus.

WEIGELA—(Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigela floribunda. (Crimson Weigela.) Flowers crimson; free bloomer, tall grower. Height six to eight feet.

Weigela hybrida candida. (Snow Weigela.) Pure white; excellent.

Weigela hybrida Mt. Blanc. Blooms similar to candida, except that flowers at first are white; later turning to light pink.

Weigela hybrida Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine red; profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

Weigela rosea. (Pink Weigela.) Flowers are light pink; compact grower, free bloomer.

PRICES	Each	10
3-4 feet	$ .85	$7.50
2-3 feet	.75	6.50
18-24 inches	.60	5.50

TREES FOR BEAUTY and SHADE

TREES planted to frame the house and give protection from the sun can be had in many forms. Of trees valuable for their beauty of leaf and flower there are many. In planting trees it pays to use nursery-grown stock if you want to be sure of growth and quick development. All of our trees have been transplanted several times and have well-developed root systems. When they are properly pruned and planted you are sure of successful results. For Planting Directions see page 36.

The intelligent tree planter readily appreciates the difference in value between a tree dug in the forest and one taken from our nursery where it has received the proper care during the first year of its life. The one is tall, slender, and with only a small top; the other is sturdy, with well developed trunk and a top that is a promise of its future beauty and usefulness as a shade tree.

Acacia. (Mimosa. See Albizzia.)

ALBIZZIA—(Mimosa)

Albizzia julibrissin. (Acacia Julibrissin.) (Silktree.) A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkable fine tree.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet, heavy	$1.50	$12.50
5-6 feet	1.00	8.50
4-5 feet	.75	6.50
3-4 feet	.60	5.00

ALEURITES—(Tung-oil Tree)

Aleurites fordi. (Tung-oil Tree.) A medium sized tree indigenous to Central China; reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a spread of 20 to 30 feet. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad, handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained and sand-clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of 30 years or more. The apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung oil or China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes. Commercial plantings should be confined to cheap lands, as the probable yield of oil will not pay for the use of more valuable ones. Experimental plantings of this tung tree have been started in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. It is quite distinct from the Candlenut Tree. (Aleurites moluccana), in being hardier and deciduous. This tree is becoming very popular as an ornamental. It is perfectly hardy at Augusta.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, heavy	$2.00	$17.50
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50
6-8 feet	1.00	8.00

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Peach)

During March these double-flowering peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. They are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil in which other peaches will grow.

Amygdalus persica chrysanthemum. (Chrysanthemum Peach.) Flowers very large, double pink, center quilled like a Chrysanthemum, extra fine; blooms first of April.

Amygdalus persica alboplena. (Double Whiteflowering Peach.)

Amygdalus persica rubroplena. Double Pinkflowering Peach.)

Amygdalus persica rubroplena. (Double Redflowering Peach.)

PRICES:	Each	10
One year, 5-7 feet, extra heavy	$1.50	$12.50
One year, 4-5 feet, extra heavy	1.25	10.00
One year, 3-4 feet, well-branched	1.00	8.50

ALEURITES FORDI

CELTIS—(Hackberry)

Celtis occidentalis. (Hackberry.) One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 ft., well-branched	$2.00	$17.50
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50

Cerasus. (Flowering Cherry.) See prunus.

CERCIS—(American Redbud)

Cercis canadensis. (American Redbud.) A fast-growing round headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	$1.25	$10.00
4-5 feet	1.00	8.50

CORNUS—(Dogwood)

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood.) The native large whiteflowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	$1.50	$12.50
4-5 feet, well-branched	1.25	10.00
3-4 feet, well-branched	1.00	8.50
2-3 feet, branched	.75	6.50

Cornus florida rubra. (Redflowering Dogwood.) Similar to the whiteflowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet, budded	$4.50
2-3 feet, budded	3.00

Elm. See Ulmus.

GLEDITSIA—(Honey Locust)

Gleditsia triacanthos. (Common Honey Locust.) A large tree with spreading branches forming a broad graceful rather loose head, with finely pinnate foliage, generally light green and turning clear yellow in fall; the greenish flowers are inconspicuous, but the flat pods are ornamental. Hardy north.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet	$1.00	$8.50
5-6 feet	.85	7.50
4-5 feet	.75	6.00

KOELREUTERIA

Koelreuteria paniculata. (Goldenrain-Tree.) A most beautiful, hardy, ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark-bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelope the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height, 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	$2.00	$17.50
6-8 feet	1.50	12.50
5-6 feet	1.25	10.00
4-5 feet	1.00	8.50

Linden. See Tilia.

LIQUIDAMBAR—(Sweet Gum)

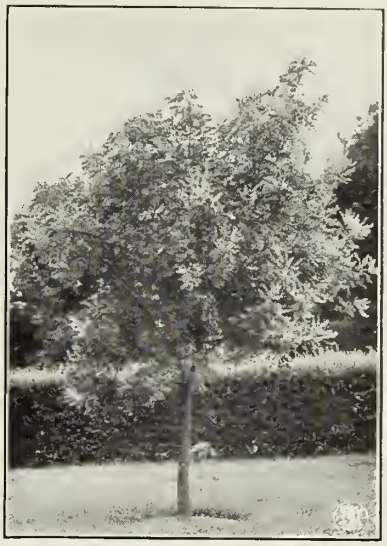
Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweetgum.) One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change to either yellow or deep purple. Valuable for street and landscape planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 feet, well branched	$2.50	$22.50
10-12 feet, well-branched	2.00	17.50
8-10 feet, well-branched	1.50	12.50
6-8 feet, well-branched	1.25	10.00

LIRIODENDRON—(Tulip Poplar)

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tuliptree.) A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish-green, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

CORNUS FLORIDA



KOELREUTERIA

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet	$1.50	$12.50
8-10 feet	1.25	10.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.00

MALUS—(Flowering Crab Apple)

Malus ioensis plena bechteli. (Bechtel Doubleflowering Crab.) This sweet-scented crab resembles very much small, pink roses. Very hardy and good for individual planting.

PRICE:	Each
2-3	$1.50

Malus halliana parkmani. (Parkman Flowering Crab.) Dwarf habit with rose-colored buds and pinkish white flowers when open. A good variety for group and mass planting.

Malus scheideckeri. (Scheidecker Flowering Crab.) A tall, upright grower, with small pink flowers in great profusion.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$2.00	$17.50
2-3 feet	1.50	12.50

Malus spectabilis. (Chinese Doubleflowering Crab.) A small sized tree, producing a wealth of delicate, double pink flowers in early April.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet	$2.50
3-4 feet	2.00
2-3 feet	1.50

MELIA—(China Tree)

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella-Tree.) A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth, reaching 25 feet. Blooms in April.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
7-8 feet, very heavy, well-branched	$2.50	$22.50	
6-7 feet, heavy, branched	2.00	17.50	$150.00
5-6 feet, well-branched	1.50	12.50	100.00
4-5 feet, branched	1.00	8.00	75.00

MORUS

Morus alba pendula. (Weeping mulberry.) A beautiful and hardy weeping mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender,

TEXAS UMBRELLA

willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawn, parks or cemeteries.

PRICES:	Each
5-7 feet stems, 2-year heads	$2.00

Oak. See Quercus.

PLATANUS

Plantanus occidentalis. (American Planetree.) The well-known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke. Ultimate height, 100 to 150 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
8-10 feet	$1.50	$12.50	$100.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00

POPULUS—(Poplar)

Populus eugenei. (Carolina Poplar.) A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet	$1.50	$12.50
8-10 feet	1.00	8.50
6-8 feet	.75	6.50

Populus nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired.

Populus simoni fastigiata. (Simon Poplar.) A remarkable new variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower, and is destined to become a popular variety. Introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. Frank N. Meyer.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet	$1.25	$10.00	$85.00
8-10 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00
6-8 feet feet	.75	6.50	55.00

PRUNUS
(Flowering Cherry and Plum)

Prunus avium plena. (Doubleflowering Cherry.) This is a remarkably fine tree. In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches; each individual flower resembles a minature rose.

PRICE:	Each	10
4-6 feet	$2.00	$17.50

Prunus cerasifera pissardi. (Purpleleaf Plum.) The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

PRICE:	Each	10
4-6 feet	$1.00	$8.00

Prunus pendula rosea. (Japanese Weeping Cherry.) This is a well-known weeping cherry of the Japanese. In early April the pendulous branches are covered with single rose pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of blooms. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety.

PRICE:	Each
One year heads, budded on 4-6 ft. stems	$3.00

QUERCUS—(The Oak)

All of our oaks have been several times transplanted, and, therefore, have a good root system; but, nevertheless, all oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted; otherwise, there is danger of the tree dying.

Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.) The tree is shapely and symmetrical, leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting. Grows 50 to 60 ft. high.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 feet specimens	$5.00	
6-8 feet	2.50	$22.50
5-6 feet	2.00	17.50

Quercus phellos. (Willow Oak). A very graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 feet specimens	$5.00	
8-10 feet	3.00	$27.50
6-8 feet	2.50	22.50
5-6 feet	2.00	17.50

Quercus prinus. (Yellow Chestnut Oak.) Tree to 100, or occasionally, to 160 feet, with rather short branches; leaves slender and oblong. Beautiful tree with light gray bark and handsome foliage.

PRICES:	Each
10-12 feet	$2.50
8-10 feet	2.00

ROBINIA

Robinia psendoacacia. (Common Locust.) A very fast growing tree, bearing white flowers in May. Ultimate height, 35 to 50 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet	$ .75	$6.00
5-6 feet	.50	4.00

SALIX—(Willow)

Salix babylonica. (Babylon Weeping Willow.) The well-known variety.

Salix japonica. (Japanese Weeping Willow.) Being an improvement on Salix Babylonica, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus protects it from the injuries of late frost.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet, heavy	$1.50	$12.50
5-6 feet, heavy	1.25	10.00
4-5 feet, heavy	1.00	8.00
3-4 feet, heavy	.75	6.00

SAPIUM

Sapium sebiferum. (Chinese Tallowtree.) A beautiful shade tree; very desirable for street planting. Small bright green leaves, compact, dense head. Attains a height of 40 feet.

PRICES:	Each
6-8 feet	$1.50
5-6 feet	1.25
4-5 feet	1.00

Sweet Gum. See Liquidambar.

TAXODIUM

Taxodium distichum. (Bald Cypress.) A very tall growing tree having a broad, pyramidal shaped head; fine feathery foliage.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$1.00	$8.50
18-24 inches	.75	6.50

TILIA—(Linden)

Tilia americana. (American Linden.) A handsome and desirable, large-sized tree of rapid growth. Indigenous from Canada to Texas. Leaves heart-shaped, dark-green, in autumn turning to a golden hue. Most desirable for street planting. Succeeds best in rich soil.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, heavy	$2.50	
8-10 feet	2.00	$17.50
6-8 feet	1.50	12.50
5-6 feet	1.00	8.00

Tulip Tree—See Liriodendron.

ULMUS—(Elm)

Ulmus americana. (American Elm.) A handsome tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively used for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
12-14 feet	$2.50	$22.50	
10-12 feet	2.00	18.50	$160.00
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00

Ulmus pumila. A compartively recent introduction from China. Tree makes rapid growth and is far superior to Ulmus americana, as it stands drought and severe extremes of temperature. Very hardy and disease resistant.

PRICE:	Each	10
Budded	$1.50	$12.50

Umbrella China. See Melia.

Willow. See Salix.

HEDGE PLANTS for Garden and Lawn

HEDGES form a living wall or fence which grows in beauty from year to year. For low hedges or dividing lines, use Abelia, Berberis, Spirea, or Viburnum, as described below. These are all graceful in form with beautiful foliage and flowers. For formal planting, use the Privets, Buxus, and Carolina Cherry. They are evergreens, dense and compact in growth and easily cared for.

Note: Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the 100 price; not less than 400 at the 1,000 price.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia.) This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, set plants 18 to 24 inches apart.

PRICE:	100
12-18 in., strong plants, from open ground	$45.00

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis thunbergi. (Japanese Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson, yellow flowers produced in early April followed by a profusion of red berries lasting the entire winter.

PRICE:	100
12-18 inches	$25.00

BUXUS—(Box)

Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa. (Truedwarf Box.) This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from four to five feet. The plants should be set from three to four inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

PRICES:	100
6-8 inches	$25.00
4-6 inches	15.00
3-4 inches, two years	12.50

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus.) Leaves dark shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

PRICES:	100
18-24 inches	$75.00
15-18 inches	65.00
12-15 inches	50.00
10-12 inches	35.00

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (Carolina Cherry-Laurel.) (Prunus Caroliniana.) This makes an admirable hedge plant. Stands shearing well and is perfectly free from the depredations of insect and fungus diseases. Plants should be cut back to within four inches of the ground when set out.

PRICE:	100
12-18 in., from open ground, two years	$30.00

LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

Ligustrum amureuse. (Amur Privet.) The true variety. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amur River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866 we have cultivated and distributed millions of the Amur River Privet, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

PRICES:	100	1000
2-3 feet, well-branched	$8.00	$65.00
18-24 in., well-branched, transplanted	6.00	50.00

Ligustrum ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Growth erect; leaves larger than L. amurense, but not equal to it as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

PRICES:	100	1000
18-24 inches	$6.00	$50.00
12-18 inches	5.00	40.00

NOTE—To save freight, we always cut back Amur River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

How to Make a Privet Hedge. Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursey row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. Cultivate well.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg Spirea.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICE:	100
12-18 inches	$40.00
10-12 inches	30.00

VIBURNUM

Viburnum tinus. (Laurustinus.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time, very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICE:	100
8-12 inches	$75.00

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

NO group of plants claim greater beauty than the Broad-leaved Evergreen group. There is need in all plantings for them. Their lovely green foliage gives color all through the year, especially in winter when warmth and color is so much needed. A judicious selection of plants will result in a most pleasing addition to the planting about any home. We grow a large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Our plants are frequently transplanted, pruned, and are given plenty of space and are therefore stately, vigorous and healthy. Varieties which would not transplant successfully if grown in the open ground, are grown in pots.

PLANTING—Nearly all plants taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth around the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior, or burlap. Plants with burlap around the ball may be planted with the burlap left on. Before filling the hole, cut the string to loosen the burlap and release it from the ball. It need not be removed from under the plant. When moss or excelsior wrapping is about the earth ball, this wrapping must be carefully removed. In no case should the earth about the roots be disturbed. If the ball of earth falls away from the roots the plant must be defoliated and properly pruned. It is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as Camphor, Elaeagnus, Ilex, Laurocerasus, Ligustrums, Neriums, Photinia, and Quercus.

Preparing the soil properly will give the best results. Dig holes of ample size. Place a layer of rich top soil mixed with compost in the bottom of the hole, set plant at proper depth and fill hole half full with earth. At this point pour in water freely, but do not wash soil from roots. Allow water to settle, put in more soil and firm it about roots; then fill up the hole. Place a mulch of well rotted leaves to a depth of from four to six inches about the plants for protection in winter and summer.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia.) One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assume a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., strong, from open ground	$1.00	$9.00
18-24 in., strong, from open ground	.80	7.00
12-18 in., strong, from open ground	.65	5.50

ACACIA

Acacia farnesiana. (Popinac, Opopanax, Sweet Acacia.) A well known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. Blooms are produced freely in February and March.

PRICE:	Each
From pots	$1.00

ASPIDISTRA

Aspidistra lurida. (Common Aspidistra.) A fine evergreen plant with broad leaves. Does especially well in house or on porch. Requires very little attention or light.

PRICES:	Each
8-10 leaves	$1.50
4-7 leaves	1.00

AUCUBA—(Golddust Tree)

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. When in the open ground it gives the best results when planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens when same are exposed to smoke. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Aucuba japonica aurea-maculata. (Golddust Tree.) A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinieres and window boxes; also for planting in masses.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	$2.00	$17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50
10-12 inches	1.00	8.00

Aucuba himalaica. (Himalayan Aucuba.) A strong growing variety with large, dark, glossy leaves.

Produces a profusion of scarlet berries which make a fine contrast with the rich, green foliage.

PRICE:	Each	10
30-36 inches	$2.50	$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.75	15.00
12-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Aucuba japonica. (Japanese Aucuba.) A beautiful variety of dwarf growth, leaves narrow, dark, shining green; produces a profusion of bright red berries, which remain upon the plant for a long time. Very desirable for growing in pots as well as for open ground.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	$1.75	$15.00
10-12 inches	1.50	12.50

AZALEA

Azalea amoena. (Pleasing Azalea.) (Early Amoena.) A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small, claret colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, well-branched	$2.50	$22.50
15-18 inches, well-branched	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches, well-branched	1.75	15.00
10-12 inches, well-branched	1.25	10.00
8-10 inches	1.00	8.50

Azalea hinodegiri. A magnificent, hardy, early-blooming Japanese Azalea; decided improvement over A. amoena, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but it is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy in New York.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 inches	$2.00	$18.50
8-10 inches	$1.50	14.00
6-8 inches	1.25	11.00

AZALEA INDICA—(Indica Azaleas)

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open in this latitude. Some varieties of the Indica Azaleas are hardy in the mountain sections also, but to get the best results Azaleas should be planted in a somewhat shaded situation, especially where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer.

AZALEA INDICA

The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf mold, peat and sand, but should be well-drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil.

The plants must be kept well mulched with rotted leaves, preferably leaves of hardwood trees. When planted in masses of solid, well-contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in the open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If the plants are required for winter blooming in the conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

We offer several thousand Indica Azaleas in about 50 varieties of the sizes as described below in all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled and striped varieties in single flowers only.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if the plants suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, as also will a spray of sulpho-tobacco soap.

A well-fed, well-tended and well-pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year as its increasing spread of branches gives room for display of myriads more of flowers. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches, very bushy	$2.00	$17.50
12-15 inches, well-branched	1.50	12.50
8-12 inches, branched	1.00	8.00
6-8 inches, branched	.75	6.00

We can also supply the following varieties of Indica Azaleas in larger sizes: Formosa, Phoenicea, and Vitata Fortunei.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$3.00	$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis japonica. (Leatherleaf Hollygrape.) (Mahonia Japonica.) A Japanese Barberry. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well-drained. Leaves very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent evergreen. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	$2.50	$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Berberis sargentiana. (Sargent Barberry.) A very handsome, new, hardy Barberry, introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. S. A. Wilson. This attractive evergreen grows to a height of about six feet, with a corresponding breadth. It is very densely branched. The leaves are narrow and dark-green, three to six inches long. An excellent hardy Berberis, considered one of the best.

PRICES:	Each
12-15 inches	$1.50
10-12 inches	1.25

CALLISTEMON

Callistemon lanceolatus. (Metrosideros floribunda.) (Lemon Bottlebrush.) A beautiful shrub with narrow, lanceolate leaves, reddish-brown when young. Bright, red flowers produced in long cylindrical spikes the last of April. Plant continues

to bloom for several weeks. Hardy at Savannah and southward. Ultimate height, 15 feet.

Callistemon rigidus. Similar to Callistemon lanceolatus, except that it is more bushy and slow-growing.

PRICES:	Each	10
Strong plants from pots	$1.00	$8.00

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

This is one of our specialties. We can supply quite a large number of varieties, and also have a large stock of plants according to color. Our plants are all healthy, and we give them special attention at all times. Most of the plants are double, though we have some semi-double and single.

Cultivation of Camellias for Open Ground. To get the best results Camellias should be planted in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter and the hot afternoon sun of summer. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold and well rotted cow manure better results will be obtained. The plants should be kept thoroughly mulched with well-rotted leaves.

PRICES:	Each
24-30 inches, variegated only	$3.00
18-24 inches	2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50
8-12 inches	.75

Cerasus caroliniana. See Laurocerasus.

CINNAMOMUM—(Camphor)

Cinnamomum camphora. (Camphor Tree.) (Laurus Camphora.) (Camphora officinalis.) This desirable and beautiful tree is hardy at Augusta. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast it is largely used as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. In Florida the Camphor is now being extensively and sucessfully planted for the extraction of gum. The tree is of a very rapid and stately growth; leaves bright, glossy green. The young growth is very attractive, as it is tinged with red, which gives a most striking and pleasing effect. The camphor will do well on poor soil, but will give a most satisfactory growth when properly fertilized and when grown on well-drained soil. It does not thrive in wet situations. In transplanting, the plants from open ground will have their side branches cut back and the plants defoliated; otherwise loss is apt to ensue.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-6 feet, very bushy, from open ground	$2.50	$22.50	
3-4 feet, from pots and open ground	1.50	12.50	$100.00
2-3 feet, from pots and open ground	1.00	8.00	70.00
18-24 inches from pots	.75	6.50	60.00
12-18 inches, from pots	.50	4.50	40.00

CLEYERA

Cleyera japonica. (Cleyera Ochnacea.) A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion dur-

BERBERIS JAPONICA

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA

ing June; delightfully fragrant; followed by red berries, which are retained all winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$3.00	$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50
15-18 inches	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster Simonsi. A shapely shrub; leaves oval; flowers white with pinkish cast; bright red berries.

Cotoneaster Microphylla. A low growing, prostrate shrub. Dark green oval leaves; bright red fruit.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	$1.25	$10.00
10-12 inches	1.00	7.50

CYTISUS

Cytisus racemosus. (Genista racemosus.) (Easter Broom.) A beautiful erect growing shrub which attains a height of six feet. Beautiful yellow flowers borne in long racemes. Blooms in April. Hardy at Charleston and southward.

PRICE:	Each	10
From pots	$ .75	$6.50

ELAEAGNUS—(Japan Oleaster)

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy here, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold.

Elaeagnus fruitlandi. A variety originated by P. J. Berckmans Company. Evidently a cross of E. macrophylla and E. simoni. Leaves large and pointed, beautiful silvery beneath. This is a very fine addition to our broad-leaved evergreens.

Elaeagnus pungens. Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, margin of leaf undulating; creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in January; a beautiful evergreen.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	$3.00
18-24 inches	2.00

Elaeagnus pungens variegata. (Yellow Elaeagnus.) Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces fruit same as aurea maculata.

PRICES:	Each	10
From 6 inch pots	$1.25	$10.00
From 5 inch pots	1.00	8.00

ERIOBOTRYA
(Loquat: Japan Medlar)

Eriobotrya japonica. This plant is practically hardy in the Piedmont Zone, but is at its best in the Coastal Zone. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; fruit bright-yellow, round or oblong, about the size of a Wild Goose Plum; borne in clusters from the end of February until May; seldom perfects fruit in this locality, but is very successful southward.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four year	$2.00	$17.50
Three year	1.50	12.50
Two year	1.00	8.00
One year	.50	4.50

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia montevidensis. (Montevideo Escallonia.) A profuse blooming shrub attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves bright, shining green, with white flowers, produced during June and July. Very scarce and desirable.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet, very bushy and compact	$3.00
18-24 in., from open ground	1.50
Strong plants from pots	1.00

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus.) Leaves dark, shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$1.25	$10.00
15-18 inches	1.00	8.00
12-15 inches	.75	6.00
10-12 inches	.50	4.00

Euonymous japonicus aureovariegatus. (Goldspot Burningbush.) (Golden Euonymus.) A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$1.75	$15.00
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.25	10.00

GARDENIA—(Cape Jasmine)

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

Gardenia florida. Flowers in middle of May; very large, white, and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Gardenia fortunei. (Fortune Cape Jasmine.) Flowers larger than those of Gardenia florida.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, from open ground	$2.00	$17.50
18-24 inches, from pots	$1.50	12.50

Gardenia radicans. (Dwarf Cape Jasmine.) A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired.

PRICE:	Each	10
Well-branched, from pots	$ .75	$6.00

ILEX—(Holly)

Ilex crenata. (Japanese Holly.) A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

PRICE:	Each
From 6 inch pots, very bushy	$1.50

Ilex opaca. (American Holly.) In transplanting, the plants should be defoliated and the large sizes should also be severely pruned.

PRICES:	Each
6-8 feet specimens	$8.00
5-6 feet specimens	5.00
4-5 feet specimens	4.00
3-4 feet	2.00
2-3 feet	1.50

Grafted Plants.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	$2.50
2-3 feet	2.00

Ilex vomitoria. (Yaupon.) A native shrub with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. During the winter the tree is a mass of scarlet berries, which make it a most conspicuous plant. Most effective when planted in clumps.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-18 inches	$1.00	$8.50
10-12 inches	.75	6.00

ILLICIUM

Illicium anisatum. (Japanese Anisetree.) A handsome evergreen with broad, light-green leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$2.00	$17.50
2-3 feet	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches	1.00	8.00
15-18 inches	.75	6.00

KALMIA—(American Laurel)

Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel.) A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape. All from open ground.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, extra strong clumps	$2.00	$17.50
12-18 inches, extra strong clumps	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches, bushy	1.25	10.00
12-18 inches, bushy	1.00	8.00

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (Prunus caroliniana.) (Carolina Cherry-Laurel.) This well-known hardy evergreen can be safely classed as a tree, as it attains a height from 20 to 40 feet. It is very desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry is difficult to transplant, it is al-

LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA
(Sheared Plant)

ways advisable to defoliate and cut back severely and will be so treated before shipment. All plants from open ground.

If plants are desired with ball of earth and burlapped, add 50 cents per plant.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-6 feet, heavy, bushy	$2.50	$22.50	
3-4 feet, heavy, bushy	1.50	12.50	$100.00
2-3 feet, heavy, bushy	1.00	8.00	60.00
18-24 inches, bushy	.60	5.00	45.00
12-18 inches, bushy	.40	3.50	30.00

Laurocerasus caroliniana. Sheared plants.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet, tubbed	$6.00
3-4 feet	4.00
2-3 feet	3.00

Laurocerasus officinalis. (English Cherry-Laurel.) These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor; beautiful, broad shining foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinary, good, well-drained garden soil. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. They attain a height from 12 to 15 feet with a corresponding breadth. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small, white flowers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet, bushy	$2.50
18-24 inches, bushy	1.75
15-18 inches, bushy	1.50
12-15 inches	1.25

LAURUS—(Laurel; Sweet Bay Tree)

Laurus nobilis. (Grecian Laurel.) (Spice or Apollo's Laurel.) A beautiful evergreen, with long narrow glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking. Ultimate height, 30 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., well branched from open ground	$1.50	$12.50
12-18 in., branched	1.00	8.00

Laurustinus. See Viburnum tinus.

LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

None of our broad-leaved evergreens give a greater form of foliage and growth than Ligustrums. For groups or individual specimens there is nothing more desirable.

Ligustrum amurense. (Amur Privet.) True, from the Amur River in China. A very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. The best evergreen variety for hedges. It is also desirable for single specimens or wind-breaks. In rich soil will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet with a corresponding breadth. (See page 15 for Hedge prices.)

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., strong, bushy	$ .50	$4.00
2-3 ft., strong, bushy	.40	3.00

Ligustrum japonicum. (Japanese Privet.) A very handsome broad-leaved variety, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles followed by purple berries, which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, can also be trimmed into pyramidal, standard or other forms. Grows 20 to 30 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well-branched	$2.50	$20.00
3-4 feet, well-branched	2.00	17.50
2-3 feet, well-branched	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches, well-branched	1.00	8.50
12-18 inches, well-branched	.75	6.00

Ligustrum japonicum excelsum superbum. (Silver-leaf Privet.) A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection; in winter the dark-purple berries are very effective. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 ft., grafted, very bushy	$2.50
2-3 ft., grafted, very bushy	2.00
18-24 in., grafted, well-branched	1.50

Ligustrum japonicum standards. These trees have trained heads, similar to the Standard Bay Trees. Where a substitute for the Bay is desired for either tubs or open ground, the above mentioned Standard Privet is most desirable, as the plant is perfectly hardy in the South. These plants are from open ground, but have been several times transplanted, and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth about the roots.

PRICES:	Each
Plants with 3 to 4 ft. stems, 30-36 inch heads	$5.00
Plants with 3 to 4 ft. stems, 24-30 inch heads	4.00

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM—(Standard)

Ligustrum japonicum marginatum aureum. (Gold-leaf Privet.) A vigorous growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage makes a very striking effect. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., grafted, bushy specimens	$4.00	
3-4 ft., grafted, bushy specimens	3.00	$27.50
2-3 ft., grafted, well-branched	2.00	17.50
18-24 in., grafted, well-branched	1.50	12.50

Ligustrum lucidum. A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety. Attains a height of 20 feet.

Ligustrum nepalense. (Nepal Privet.) Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches, well-branched	$2.50	$20.00
18-24 inches, well-branched	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, well-branched	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, well-branched	1.00	8.00

Ligustrum ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Growth erect; leaves larger than L. amurense, but not equal to it as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, extra strong	$ .50	$1.00
3-4 feet, extra strong	.35	3.00

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins in the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
6-8 feet, well-branched from open ground	$5.00	$47.50	
5-6 feet, well-branched	3.00	25.00	$225.00
4-5 feet, well-branched	2.00	17.50	160.00
3-4 feet, well-branched	1.50	12.50	120.00
2-3 feet, well-branched	1.25	10.00	90.00
2-3 feet, from pots	1.50	12.50	
18-24 inches, from pots	1.25	10.00	
12-18 inches, from pots	1.00	8.50	

NOTE—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and have finely-branched roots.

Magnolia fuscata. See Michelia fuscata.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Hollygrape.) A small shrub having lustrous, dark green leaves, yellow flowers followed by dark blue berries. A splendid plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	$1.00	$8.50
10-12 inches	.75	6.50

Mahonia japonica. See Berberis Japonica.

Metrosideros. See Callistemon.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

MICHELIA—(Banana Shrub)

Michelia fuscata. (Magnolia fuscata.) (Banana Shrub.) In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon. The Banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. A desirable conservatory shrub in the North.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	$2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50

MYRTUS—(Myrtle)

Myrtus communis. (True Myrtle.) A dwarf shrub, with small bright green leaves; flowers pure white, very fragrant. Hardy at Augusta. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

Myrtus communis microphylla. (Rosemary Myrtle.) This plant has small, long-pointed, dark green leaves with an aromatic smell.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$2.00	$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. (Japanese Nandina.) A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, specimen	$3.50	$32.50
15-18 inches	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50
8-12 inches	1.00	8.50

NERIUM—(Oleander)

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of Southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories.

Mme. Peyre. Very double, triple carolla; pale flesh.

Prof. Partartorre. Pink, double carolla; very fine.

Splendens. One of the best. Flowers large, deep pink, double. Free bloomer.

Single White. Strong grower, continuous bloomer.

PRICES: Each from pots.	Each	10
30-36 ins., well-branched	$2.00	$17.50
20-30 ins., well-branched	1.50	12.50
15-20 ins.,	1.00	8.00

OLEA

Olea Europaea. (Common Olive.) Similar to Osmanthus fragrans except that the blossoms are of a deeper yellow and the leaves much larger; tree also a taller grower.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	$2.50	
18-24 inches	2.00	
15-18 inches	1.75	$15.00
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus fortunei. (Holly-Leaved Tea Olive.) A strikingly beautiful shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the holly. In the spring and fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give best results when planted in rich soil and in partial shade. The trees attain a height of from 25 to 30 feet. Hardy at New York.

Osmanthus fragrans. (Olea fragrans.) (Sweet Olive.) (Tea Olive.) Small, white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists it will be found invaluable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture. Ultimate height, 18 to 20 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	$2.50	
18-24 inches	2.00	
15-18 inches	1.75	$15.00
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50
10-12 inches	1.25	10.00
8-10 inches	1.00	8.00

PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis. (Japanese spurge.) A low-growing evergreen, valuable as a ground cover. Bright green leaves; greenish-white flowers. Grows well in shady location.

PRICE:	Each	10
	$ .25	$2.00

PHOTINIA

Photinia serrulata. (Evergreen Photinia.) A large evergreen shrub, or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early April. Strong plants from open ground. Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	$2.50
2-3 feet	2.00
18-24 inches	1.50
12-18 inches	1.00

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira. (Tobira Pittosporum.) A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes. These plants from open ground.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, heavy	$2.00	$17.50
15-18 inches, well-branched	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, branched	1.25	10.00
10-12 inches, branched	1.00	8.00

Privet. See Ligustrum.

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn.) A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright

NANDINA DOMESTICA

orange berries, these being retained all winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	$2.50	
18-24 inches	2.00	
15-18 inches	1.50	$12.50
12-15 inches	1.25	10.00

QUERCUS—(Oak)

Quercus laurifolia darlington. (Evergreen Darlington Oak.) This is a very handsome form of evergreen, or laurel-leaved oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the live oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-14 feet	$5.00	$45.00
10-12 feet	3.50	30.00
8-10 feet	2.50	22.50
6-8 feet	2.00	17.50

NOTE—If dug with ball of earth, an additional charge will be made. As all evergreen oaks are difficult to transplant they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron catawbiense. (Catawaba Rhododendron.) This is our native variety from the Allegheny Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

Rhododendron maximum., (Rosebay Rhododendron.) Native of the Allegheny Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. catawbiense.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$2.00	$17.50
12-18 inches	1.50	12.50

ROSMARINUS—(Rosemary)

Rosmarinus officinalis. (Rosemary.) A shrubbery evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axiles of the leaves; one of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to six inches to facilitate transplanting.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$ .75	$6.00
12-18 inches	.50	4.00

RUSCUS

Ruscus aculeatus. (Butcher's Broom.) A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves one-half to one and one-half inches long. Produces numerous red berries which are retained during winter.

PRICE:	Each
Strong plants	$1.50

THEA BOHEA

Thea bohea. (Chinese Tea Plant.) The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during winter large white flowers with wooly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camellias. A very desirable, low growing shrub.

PRICES	Each	10
15-18 inches	$1.25	$10.00
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

VIBURNUM

Viburnum odoratissimum. (Sweet Viburnum.) A Japanese variety with broad glossy green leaves; of spreading growth. Attains a height of 10 feet. Very fragrant, pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of April. A very handsome shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	$2.00	$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	8.50

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. (Evergreen Snowball.) One of our most strikingly beautiful evergreens, having large, dark green, deeply wrinkled

YUCCA TRECULEANA

leaves. In the fall it is particularly handsome having red berries which change to shining black. A splendid variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches, branched	$1.25	$10.00
10-12 inches, branched	1.00	8.50

Viburnum suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum.) From the Loochoo Islands. A shrub of compact, rapid growth, attaining a height of six to eight feet. Leaves dark green, paler beneath. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February or March, followed by red fruit. Does best when protected from the afternoon sun of summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$2.00	$18.50
15-18 inches	1.50	13.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Viburnum tinus. (Laurustinus.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy-white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$2.50	$22.50
15-18 inch, strong plants, from open ground	2.00	17.50
12-15 inch, branched, from open ground	1.50	12.50
8-12 inch, from pots	1.00	8.50

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. (Common Yucca.) A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers make a fine effect in summer. Excellent for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
Five Years	$1.00	$8.00
Four years	.75	6.00
Three years	.50	4.00

Yucca treculeana. (Spanish Bayonet.) This is a very rare and beautiful species from Northern Mexico and Southwest Texas. This variety is extremely difficult to obtain, but we have succeeded in raising a fine stock of vigorous plants. In early April flowers of ivory-whiteness are produced in great profusion upon a compact stock. The flower-heads are sometimes three feet in length. The leaves are dark green, thick, very rigid and of unusual length. A single plant or a mass is a most conspicuous object.

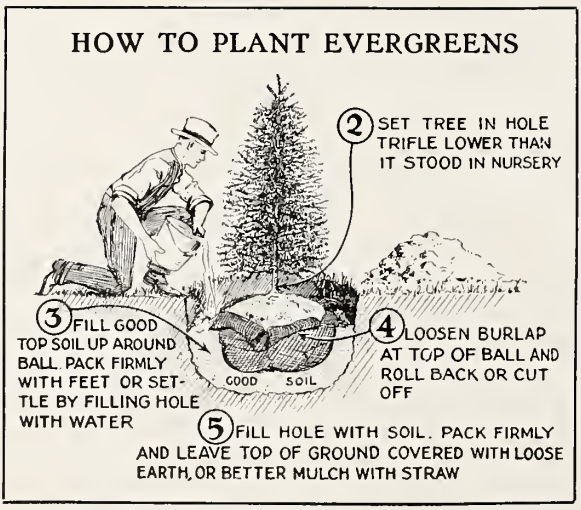
PRICES:	Each	10
Three years	$ .75	$6.50
Two years	.50	4.00

The above coniferous evergreens are: (1) Chamaecyparis lawsoniana; (2) Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa veitchi; (3) Juniperus chinensis albovariegata; (4) Thuja orientalis; (5) Cryptomeria japonica; (6) Cedrus deodara; (7) Juniperus oblonga; (8) Pinus densiflora; (9) Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa sieboldi; (10) Juniperus japonica; (11) Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

EVERGREENS are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in winter, when the Northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the Southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

It is an undisputed fact that at Fruitland Nurseries we grow the largest and most varied stock of Coniferous Evergreens in the Southern States, and especially do we give attention to such varieties as are best adapted to the warmer climate. In our collection of Thuja, Cupressus, Chamaecyparis, Juniperus, etc., may be found many rare and valuable specimens. We also grow large quantities of the hardier varieties, adapted to the Northern part of the country.



Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground, and are afterward several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer our patrons plants with excellent root-system. Many varieties of Conifers are grown in the open during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and, before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, which is wrapped in burlap or moss.

PLANTING HELPS

Place the plant in the properly prepared hole; cut the string, so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of the plant, and plant in the same manner as instructions given under head of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Keep the plants well watered and mulched. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely plants of many varieties of Conifers. These are from 10 to 20 years of age, and have been several times sheared and transplanted. Those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above mentioned specimens. The prices vary from $5.00 to $100.00 each according to size. Prices of SPECIMEN CONIFERS given on request.

Arborvitae. See Thuja.

Biota. See Thuja.

CEDRUS (Deodar Cedar)

Cedrus deodara. (Deodar Cedar.) The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet, foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

PRICES:	Each
30-36 inches	**$4.00**
24-30 inches	**3.00**
18-24 inches	**2.50**

CEPHALOTAXUS—(Yew)

Cephalotaxus harringtonia. (C. Pedunculata.) (Stem-fruited Yew.) (Harrington Plum-Yew.) Medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from one to two inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches, branched	$1.50	$12.50
12-15 inches, branched	1.00	8.00

Cephalotaxus harringtonia fastigiata. (Spiral or Korean Plum-Yew.) An upright growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, six to eight feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches, well-branched	$2.00	$17.50
24-30 inches, well-branched	1.75	15.00
18-24 inches, well-branched	1.50	12.50

CHAMAECYPARIS—Retinospora (Japan Cypress)

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (Cupressus Lawsoniana.) (Lawson Cypress.) These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	$4.00
2-3 feet	3.00
18-24 inches	1.50

Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea. (Golden Sawara Retinospora.) In foliage and habit of growth similar to C. pisifera, except that the new growth is of a rich, golden hue; a very showy and valuable variety. Ultimate height, 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very compact	$6.00	
3-4 feet, very compact	5.00	
2-3 feet, very compact	2.00	$17.50
18-24 inches, compact	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches	1.00	8.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea fulleri. (Retinospora fulleri aurea.) A form of C. pisifera filifera aurea, but of more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.

PRICES:	Each
6-7 feet, compact specimens	$10.00
4-5 feet, compact specimens	6.00
3-4 feet, compact	3.00
2-3 feet	2.00
18-24 inches	1.50
15-18 inches	1.25

CEPHALOTAXUS HARRINGTONIA FASTIGIATA

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa argentea. (Silver Tip Retinospora.) A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. End of branches are silver-tipped. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each
12-15 inches, very compact	$2.00
10-12 inches, very compact	1.50

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea. (Golden-plumed Retinospora.) This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, very compact	$5.00	$45.00
2-3 feet, very compact	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches, very compact	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, very compact	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, compact	1.00	8.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa sieboldi. (Siebold Retinospora, sometimes called Biota Rosedale.) A rather dwarf, but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$3.00	$27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.25	10.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa veitchi. (Moss Retinospora.) (Veitch Silver Cypress.) Rapid grower; heath-like foliage; bluish green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	$8.00	
3-4 feet, compact specimens	5.00	$45.00
2-3 feet, compact specimens	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches, compact	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, compact	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, compact	1.25	10.00

CRYPTOMERIA—(Japanese Cedar)

Cryptomeria japonica. (Japanese Cedar.) (Common Cryptomeria.) A great favorite in Japan, attains a height of 100 or more feet. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular, pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembles that of the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered position.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, from pots	$3.00	$27.50
2-3 feet, from pots	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches, from pots	1.50	12.50

CUNNINGHAMIA

Cunninghamia lanceolata. (Cunninghamia sinensis.) (Chinese Fir.) A beautiful tree, resembling somewhat the araucaria. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches, rapid and symmetrical grower. Attains a height of 80 feet. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches, from pots	$3.00
15-18 inches, from pots	2.50

GRASS SEED

We have developed a special Southern evergreen "Fruitland Mixture" grass seed. There is no better grass seed for the southern section. See page 46 for description and prices.

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus arizonica. A variety of rather moderate growth and of slender, pyramidal habit; foliage pale, glaucous green, assuming a brown tint in winter. Very hardy and rare.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$1.50	$12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis. (Columnar Italian Cypress.) This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	$2.50	$22.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	8.50

JUNIPERUS—(Juniper)

Juniperus chinensis albovariegata. (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper.) Foliage somewhat similar to J. japonica, but plant is of more compact and dwarf growth; branches beautifully variegated gold and yellow. This is a very hardy and most desirable variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	$3.00	$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50
15-18 inches	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50

Juniperus communis. (Common Juniper.) One of the best and hardiest varieties with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, compact	$5.00	
4-5 feet, compact	4.00	37.50
3-4 feet, compact	3.00	27.50
2-3 feet, compact	2.00	15.00
18-24 inches, compact	1.50	12.50

Juniperus communis hibernica. (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$3.00	$27.50
2-3 feet	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Juniperus japonica. (Japanese Juniper.) A beautiful variety with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., very compact.	$5.00	
3-4 ft., very compact.	3.00	$27.50
2-3 ft., compact	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50

Juniperus japonica aurea. (Golden Japanese Juniper.) A very beautiful hardy variety of dwarf upright habit, with young branchlets golden yellow, the color becoming more brilliant in the full sun.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	$2.00	$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Juniperus oblonga. (Nepaul Juniper.) Upright habit with slender, diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, compact	$3.00	$25.00
2-3 feet	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer Juniper.) One of the most popular Junipers used in foundation planting. Branches grow at angle of about forty-five degrees from the stem. It is a grayish-green, summer and winter. Grows 6-10 ft.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS

JUNIPERUS OBLONGA

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	$3.00
15-18 inches	2.50

Juniperus sabina. (Savin Juniper.) A dwarf, trailing variety. Very desirable for rock work.

Juniperus squamata. (Scaly Leaved Juniper.) (Trailing Juniper.) A very hardy, trailing variety of good merit. Foliage glaucous green. A most valuable plant for rockeries, slopes or where a trailing effect is desired.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches	$2.00
12-15 inches	1.50

PINUS

Pinus densiflora. (Japanese Redpine.) This is the pine which is dwarfed by the Japanese and trained into many curious and fantastic shapes, but if allowed to grow the tree will attain a height of 75 to 100 feet. A rapid and hardy grower; leaves slender, bright, bluish green, three to five inches long. A very ornamental variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$2.00	$17.50
2-3 feet	1.25	10.00

Pinus mughus compacta. (Dwarf Mountain Pine.) Very dwarf and compact with dark green foliage. Ultimate height, three to six feet.

PRICE:	Each
18-24 inches	$2.50

Retinospora. See Chamaecyparis.

THUJA—(Arborvitae) American Varieties

Thuja occidentalis plicata. (Thuja lobbi.) (Thuja gigantea.) A tall-growing variety from California. Short horizontal branches, foliage bright green.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	$3.00
2-3 feet	2.00
18-24 inches	1.50

Thuja occidentalis globosa. (American Globe Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height, four to six feet.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches	$2.00
12-15 inches	1.50

Thuja occidentalis pumila. (Booth Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact grower, with bright green foliage; globe-like form; very desirable where formal effect is desired. Ultimate height, four to five feet.

PRICES:	Each
12-15 inches	$1.50
10-12 inches	1.00

Thuja occidentalis reidi. (Reid Arborvitae.) A somewhat dwarf variety of rather slow growth; of compact, pyramidal habit; a rare and desirable variety; attains an ultimate height of 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, compact specimens	$3.00	
18-24 inches, compact	2.00	17.50

THUJA—Asiatic Varieties (Biota)

Thuja orientalis. (Chinese Arborvitae.) A beautiful conifer without the golden tint. Variable in form, but the plants we offer are very fine and will prove most satisfactory.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	$5.00	$45.00
4-5 feet	4.00	37.50
3-4 feet	3.00	27.50
2-3 feet	2.00	17.50

Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua. (Goldspire Arborvitae.) Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company; of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold; some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. As its name implies, it is the most conspicuous; easily grown; and has stood perfectly in the East and West 20 degrees below zero.

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	$6.00	
3-4 feet	5.00	
30-36 inches	3.00	$27.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Thuja orientalis aurea nana. (Biota aurea nana.) (Berckmans Golden Arborvitae.) The most popular Thuja grown. Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company, at Augusta. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable, where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative plants. For formal planting it is at its best when planted in high, well-drained soils, and in a protected situation the plants have stood 15 below zero without injury.

PRICES:	Each
24-30 inches	$3.00
18-24 inches	2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50
10-12 inches	1.25

Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis. (Golden Pyramidal Arborvitae.) Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company. Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups. Will attain a height of 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	$6.00	
3-4 feet	4.00	
30-36 inches	3.00	$27.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Thuja orientalis pyramidalis. (Biota Pyramidalis.) In this we have succeeded in getting a form of the pyramidal arborvitae which does not become brown during winter, but retains constantly its bright-green color; of compact and pyramidal habit. A plant which fills a long-felt want.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	$3.50	$30.00
24-30 inches	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50

CONSULT OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

See Offer on Page 3

You will be pleased with this service and our excellent stock. Read what others say about this.

Union, S. C., 2-15-26.

Fruitland Nurseries,
Augusta, Ga.
Dear Sirs:

The plants arrived in splendid condition. I've never received nicer, better packed plants.

Thank you very much for your extra trouble.

Yours truly,

Concord, California, 2-8-26.

Fruitland Nurseries,
Augusta, Ga.
Sirs:

I wish to thank you for the prompt shipment and beautiful condition in which I received the plants ordered. They were as fresh as if just taken from the nursery row.

Thanking you again and with best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

ROSES

Are Desirable for Every Home

ALL of the roses described in this catalogue have been thoroughly tested. We try out annually all of the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our catalogue, as they failed to measure up to our standard. Before sending roses to our clients we must be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers. Of course, some roses will give better results in certain localities than others, and some of the forcing roses will not stand in open ground, and vice-versa. Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. For many years our roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in Canada and other cold sections.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing the rose properly. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year field-grown plants of the North and West.

No garden, it matters not how small, is complete without roses, and every landscape scheme should be provided with a place for the rose.

ROSES ARE EASY TO GROW

The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy, it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds, and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well-rotted cow manure or liquid manure; apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. As soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in a rose bed, but use a digging fork; this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCKS

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth and the plants are thus enabled to withstand extreme heat and droughts, and still produce flowers.

Budded roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual, and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

PLANTING. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within three to six inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about one inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set two or three inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

BANKSIAN YELLOW ROSE

SPRAYING. Sooner or later the rose-grower will be bothered with diseases, and these are caused mostly by aphis and thrips, black spot and powdery mildew.

Aphis, or green plant-lice are sucking insects and attack the new growth of either the shoot or bud. Thrips also work on the new growth, but usually in the flower, causing them to fail to open, turning brown and withering up. Aphis may be removed by a strong stream from the hose. Both pests can be handled by spraying with a mixture of one pound of laundry soap and one ounce of Black-Leaf 40, or other tobacco extract, to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, add the Black-Leaf 40, and spray thoroughly.

For thrip the best treatment is to cut off all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying, and put the flowers in a bucket of water with ¼-inch of kerosene floating on the surface.

Black-spot causes the leaves to turn yellow and drop off, and will be found in the dark areas of the leaves. Powdery mildew appears on young leaves and shoots. The best spray is potassium sulphide, one ounce to two gallons of water. Bordeaux Mixture or one of the prepared Bordeaux Compounds can also be used as a spray at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

PRUNING. This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

NOTE. The pruning directions in the above paragraph refer to roses which have been planted more than a year.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring. They state that the flowers produced are inferior and do not come up to description. It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well-established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

ROSE VARIETIES

The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs: (T.) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (C.) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (N.) Noisette, (P.) Polyantha, (R.) Rugosa, (W.) Wichuraiana, (B.) Bourbon.

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra heavy, field-grown, three years	$1.00	
Extra strong, field-grown, two years	.75	$6.00
Strong, field-grown, one year	.50	4.00

Alexander Hill Gray. (T.) Its color is a solid deep yellow throughout.

American Beauty. (H. P.) This is the well known rose of dark pink or carmine color; very fragrant. Also budded.

Antoine Rivoire. (H. T.) Yellow; tinted rosy flesh, with a border of carmine. Good form. A fine rose.

Bride. (T.) White tinged blush, and at times silvery rose.

Bridesmaid. (T.) The most popular pink tea rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improved Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Beautiful peachblow-pink, rich center; large and full. Also budded.

Cecile Brunner. (H. Pol.) This is the popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" rose. Color blush, shaded light salmon-pink; distinct and desirable. Makes a handsome miniature rose.

Clothilde Soupert. (P.) Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer. A desirable variety for cemeteries.

Columbia. (H. T.) Pink deepening to a glowing shade of pink as the bud opens, blooms measuring six inches across. A peculiarity of this rose is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flower. Also budded.

Col. R. S. Williamson. (H. T.) Satiny-white with deep flesh center; flowers very full, of perfect form with high-pointed center. A fine rose.

Crusader. (H. T.) Blooms big and double and in color a rich velvety crimson. A fine, healthy variety and vigorous grower.

Devoniensis. (T.) An old favorite. Creamy-white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer. Also budded.

MAGNA CHARTA

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

Edel. (H. T.) This is a rose of recent introduction and is considered one of the very finest ivory-white, blossoms being borne on long, stiff stems.
PRICE $1.00

Etoile de France. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant.

Frank W. Dunlop. (H. T.) One of the latest roses. Bright rose pink. Vigorous grower. Also budded.

Frau Karl Druschki. White American Beauty. (H. P.) This is deservedly one of the most popular roses grown; flowers pure white; perfect in form; very free bloomer, strong grower, perfectly hardy everywhere. A truly magnificent rose.

Francis Scott Key. (H. T.) A very double, slightly fragrant, rich crimson rose. A good variety.

F. R. Patzer. (H. T.) Beautiful and free-blooming; robust, of erect growth; profuse bloomer; flowers creamy-buff, back of petals pink, as the bud opens it changes to light pink. Very fragrant.

George Ahrends. (Pink American Beauty) (H. P.) Delicate pink color which is unapproachable. A wonderful rose.

General Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Bright, shining crimson; very fragrant; good bloomer.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. T.) Color white, base of petals canary; very large blooms; fragrant perfume.

Golden Ophelia. (H. T.) Bright golden yellow, medium sized bud of beautiful shape. Good bloomer.

Grace Molyneaux. (H. T.) Creamy apricot, flesh in center; a strong, free grower and bloomer. Budded only.

Hadley. (H. T.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well formed buds on long stiff stems. Very fragrant. Also budded.

Helen Gould. (Balduin.) (H. T.) Rosy pink; long pointed buds. Fine.

Hoosier Beauty. (H. T.) Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds of good length with stiff stems. A good grower.

J. H. Clark. (H. P.) The color is unique among roses, being deep scarlet, shaded blackish-crimson, with rich bloom like a plum; flowers are large and beautifully formed.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (H. T.) Clear imperial pink, highly perfumed, with very large blooms.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.

Killarney. (H. T.) A favorite rose, of brilliant silvery pink; beautiful in bud; flowers large; free bloomer and strong grower. Also budded.

La France. (H. T.) One of the best-known roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower. Also budded.

Lady Hillingdon. (T.) Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud; strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer; excellent. Also budded.

Lady Pirrie. (H. T.) Buff, tinted salmon. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. Budded also.

Lady Ursula. (H. T.) Beautiful flesh-pink, of great substance and good form. Budded only.

Los Angeles. (H. T.) One of the finest roses ever introduced; strong grower producing a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of flame pink; beautifully formed bud with a wealth of color. Budded also.
PRICE $1.00

Marie Guillot. (H. T.) Snow white blossoms; perfectly formed.

Miss Lolita Armour. (H. T.) This rose is very choice, but amateurs sometimes find it difficult to grow owing to the fact that it requires much care. It is a beautiful combination of colors; burnished copper, coral-red, coppery-orange—all being blended in a dream of a rose. Very fragrant.
PRICE. $1.00

Mme. Butterfly. (H. T.) A new rose and one that is in great demand. A sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink, with lovely deeper center. Also budded.

M. P. WILDER

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink. Also budded.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. (Per.) "The Daily Mail Rose." This rose won the gold cup for the best new rose at the International Horticultural Exhibition held in London, England, May, 1912. Words cannot fully describe the beauty and color of this wonderful rose, which is a coral-red shaded with yellow at the base. Budded.

PRICE: **$1.00**

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. (H. T.) Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings.

Mme. Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Satiny-rose color; flowers large; very double; a profuse and free bloomer.

Mme. Segond Webber. (H. T.) Bud is long and of rosy-salmon or flesh color, and color deepens as the bloom expands. A most desirable variety. Also budded.

Mlle. Helene Cambier. (H. T.) Grand flower, opens orange-yellow, changing to yellow.

Magna Charta. (H. P.) Bright, rosy-carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery-rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest rose by far that has yet been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) Pale yellow, edged rose. Very fine.

Marshall P. Wilder. (H. P.) Cherry carmine; free bloomer; very fine.

Meteor. (H. T.) Dark velvety-crimson shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

Mrs. Charles Bell. (H. T.) A new rose; shell pink, a sport of the well known Radiance. Very desirable.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. (T.) Color deep rose; inner petals soft silvery-rose suffused with buff at the base.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough. (H. T.) A beautiful shade lemon yellow; large blossoms. Hardy and free flowering.

PRICE: **$1.00**

Mrs. George Shawyer. (H. T.) A free blooming, vigorous growing favorite. The color is a bright pink; long pointed buds; long and very stiff stems.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. (H. T.) Rosy-scarlet buds opening reddish-salmon; reverse of petals rosy-scarlet; semi-double flowers. Budded only.

Ophelia. (H. T.) Brilliant salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals. Very fragrant. Also budded.

Orleans. (P.) Deep cerise, with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Brilliant carmine; tinted rose; finely formed buds.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The flowers are immense, probably the largest rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented; blooms all summer.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow, very full and double. Best of its color.

President Taft. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant. This is in a class by itself.

President Wilson. (H. T.) A very fine salmon-pink rose with large flowers on erect stems. Good bloomer.

PRICE: **$1.00**

Prince Camille de Rohan. (H. P.) Deep velvety-crimson-maroon; full, good form and perhaps the best of all the hardy dark roses.

Radiance. (H. T.) Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich pink tints. Large and full with strong upright stems.

Red Radiance. (H. T.) A splendid even shade of clear red. A strong vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

Rhea Reid. (H. T.) One of the best roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.

Richmond. (H. T.) Pure, rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering. A splendid forcer.

Rugosa Rubra. (R.) A popular variety for planting in masses or for hedges; large single crimson flowers, followed by glossy red berries.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet. (H. T.) One of the newest roses and considered by many the best real yellow rose grown. Strong grower with stiff stems; flower very large. Budded only.

PRICE: **$1.50**

Souv. de la Malmaison. (B.) Large, very full, flesh-colored flowers. A very free bloomer. An old favorite.

Souv. de Pierre Notting. (T.) A cross between Maman Cochet and Marechal Niel. Color a blending of pink creamy white and orange yellow edged with red.

Sunburst. (H. T.) This beautiful rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed; plant vigorous and healthy; blooms keep for a long time after being cut. A grand rose. Also budded.

Wellesley. (H. T.) Beautiful pink; the reverse side of petals silvery.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb rose.

White Killarney. (H. T.) A pure white sport of the popular pink Killarney. Identical in every way with the parent, except in color, which is pure white.

William Shean. (H. T.) Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of a Killarney-pink. Fine form; free and perpetual bloomer. A wonderful rose.

Wm. R. Smith. (T.) Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. (H. W.) Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamen. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.

Banksian, White. (B.) The flowers of this very desirable rose are pure white, violet-scented, very small, double and borne in umbels of twelve to fifteen blossoms. Spring bloomer.

Banksian, Yellow. (L. B.) Small, double, sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower.

Cherokee, Pink. (R.) Large, beautiful pink flowers. Single. Too well known to need description. Budded only.

Cherokee, White. (R.) The well-known Cherokee of the South, where it has become naturalized; it is, however, a native of China. A vigorous and rampant climber. Large, single white, fragrant flowers produced in early spring in great profusion; evergreen; foliage bright; glossy green; most desirable for pergolas and trellises. Will climb to the top of the loftiest tree.

Cloth of Gold. (Chromatella.) (N.) Sulphur-yellow, deeper center. Large and double.

Clothilde Soupert. (T. P.) This variety originated in the nurseries of P. J. Berckman's Company. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of climbing roses and is becoming one of the favorites.

Devoniensis. (T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer. Also budded.

Dorothy Perkins. (H. W.) This is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. Most effective for planting in terraces and slopes.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. (H. W.) Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

Elie Beauvillain. (T.) A climber with soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower. Very good.

Evergreen or Double Cherokee. (H. T.) This is a double form of the popular Cherokee rose. The flowers are two and one-half to three inches in diameter, very double, similar to the White Banksian. The plant being evergreen makes it a desirable climber. Blooms in late spring.

Fortune Double Yellow. (Gold of Ophir.) (N.) Yellow, flaked with carmine. This is a great rose in California, where it is seen at its best, although suited for general planting. Also budded.

Gainsborough. (C. H. T.) Almost white and lustrous as satin, but tinged with pink. Very large and fine.

Helen Gould. (Climbing Balduin.) (H. T.) A grand climber. Similar in color to the bush form. Also budded.

Hiawatha. (H. W.) Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye; very distinct; vigorous grower; almost evergreen.

PINK CHEROKEE ROSE

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. (H. T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous. Also budded.

Killarney. (C. H. T.) An exact counterpart of Killarney except that it is of vigorous climbing habit; deep shell pink.

Lady Ashtown. (H. T.) Deep rose, shading to silvery-pink, with touches of yellow at base of the petals.

Lady Gay. (H. W.) A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster.

Lamarque. (N.) Pure white. A favorite climbing rose. Large clusters of double sweet white blossoms. It is a beautiful rose and there is a large demand for it. Also budded.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (C. H. T.) A rampant climber; beautiful glowing pink. You can't beat it. Also budded.

Mme. Wagram. (Climbing Paul Neyron.) (C. T.) Flowers pink, but they do not resemble, nor are they as large, as Paul Neyron.

Maman Cochet. (T.) No rose we grow is so popular as Maman Cochet. Here we have an exact counterpart of that popular variety, except that it is a vigorous climber. Also budded.

Marechal Niel. (N.) Deep chrome yellow. Climbs to a great height and blooms in rich profusion. A great favorite. Also budded.

Marie Guillot. (C. H. T.) Large, snow white blossoms, as perfectly formed as a Camellia.

Mary Wallace. (H. W.) One of the best and loveliest Wichuraianas yet discovered. Flowers of a bright, clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals; semi-double and well formed.
PRICE: **$1.00**

Meteor. (H. T.) Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

Paul's Carmine Pillar. (C. H. T.) Very early. Flowers very large and showy, of rich rosy-carmine, with white eye. Budded only.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. (H. W.) Vivid scarlet; shaded crimson, makes a brilliant display for a long period of time in the garden. A wonderful new climbing rose. Also budded.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) A very full, double, bright yellow.

Pillar of Gold. (T.) Rosy-pink, base of petals yellow. Sometimes almost solid pink. Very large and double in the center. Also budded.

Reine Marie Henriette. (T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber. Also budded.

Reve D'Or. (Climbing Safrano) (N.) Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine. Also budded.

Silver Moon. (H. W.) Pure, silvery white; large blooms; vigorous growth.

Solfatare. (N.) Large flowers; light yellow; free bloomer; rapid grower.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (B.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known rose; flowers flesh-colored, large and very full; rampant grower; evergreen. Also budded.

Souv. de Wooton. (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson; very double and fine climber. Budded only.

Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties. (C. P.) Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

Wichuraiana. (R.) (The Memorial Rose.) Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. On account of its hardiness and glossy foliage, it is used extensively in the North for cemetery planting. The plant is a strong grower.

White Maman Cochet. (C. T.) A climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has as a bush rose. White flowers tinged pink. Also budded.

William Allen Richardson. (N.) Orange-yellow; center coppery-yellow. Also budded.

CLIMBERS and TRAILERS

CLIMBING plants are indispensable for many ornamental uses. Some varieties are especially desirable for the beauty of their flowers; others for attractive foliage. They are easily cultivated, but must have proper care and attention in the matter of training. Possibly no climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis paniculata, Rhynchospermum and Wistaria; while Bignonias and climbing roses are very useful for trellised hedges. Our climbers are carefully grown and properly pruned, and are unusually vigorous. Nearly all in the lists are hardy in the North.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS

AKEBIA

Akebia quinata. (Fiveleaf Akebia.) A very popular ornamental Japanese Climber, with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped, purple flowers produced in March.

PRICE:	Each
Three year, strong	$ .50

AMPELOPSIS—(Ivy)

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. (Japanese or Boston Ivy.) A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong plants, from pots	$ .50	$4.00

ANTIGONON—(Mexican Rose)

Antigonon leptopus. (Rosa-De-Montana.) (Mexi-Rose.) A beautiful climbing plant with tuberose roots; blooms freely from June until fall. Beautiful, rosy-pink flowers produced in large racemes. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. In this section tops die down in winter; it is, therefore, advisable to protect the roots with a mulching of leaves.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong, from pots	$ .50	$4.00

BIGNONIA—(Trumpet Vine)

Bignonia capreolata. (Cross Vine.) (Bignonia crusigera.) A very handsome vigorous-growing evergreen, native climber, producing in early April a great profusion of trumpet-shape flowers about two inches long, yellow-red on outside, yellow throat. Hardy in North.

PRICE:	Each	10
Three years, strong clumps, from open ground	$ .50	$4.00

CLEMATIS

Clematis henryi. Large, creamy-white; free grower and bloomer. The finest white Clematis.

Clematis jackmani. (Jackman Clematis.) Large and intense violet purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large flowering Clematis.

Clematis Madame Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red; strong grower and free bloomer.

PRICE:	Each
Two year, extra strong	$ .75

Clematis paniculata. (Sweet Autumn Clematis.) Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. Has fragrant flowers in profusion and handsome foliage.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two year, extra strong, field grown.	$ .50	$4.00

NOTE.—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus kewensis. (Baby Wintercreeper.) A beautiful new trailing evergreen plant; desirable for rock garden or carpeting. Leaves very small; oval; dark green, with light veins. Very desirable.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong vines	$ .30	$2.50

Euonymus radicans. (Wintercreeper.) A trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground-covering for shady places.

Euonymus radicans argenteo-marginatus. (Silver-edge Wintercreeper.) A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; it is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
15-18 in., extra strong, field-grown clumps	$ .50	$4.00	$30.00
12-15 in., field-grown clumps	.30	2.50	20.00

FICUS

Ficus pumila. (F. repens.) (Climbing Fig.) An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from 3½ inch pots	$ .35	$3.00	$25.00
Strong, from 2½ inch pots	.25	2.00	15.00

GELSEMIUM—(Jessamine)

Gelseminm sempervirens. (Carolina Yellow-Jessamine.) Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong clumps, nursery-grown	$ .35	$3.00

HEDERA—(Ivy)

Hedera canariensis. (H. algeriensis.) (Algerian

Ivy.) A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

Hedera helix. (English Ivy.) Too well known to need description.

Hedera helix gracilis. (Small-leaved English Ivy.) Like English Ivy except that the leaves are small.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Heavy	$ .35	$3.00	$25.00
Strong	.25	2.00	15.00

Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.

Japanese or Boston Ivy. See Ampelopsis.

JASMINUM—(Jasmine)

Jasminum primulinum. (Primrose Jasmine.) This variety, introduced from China, is a desirable acquisition to our list of hardy evergreen climbers. Light yellow flowers are produced in early March, and the plant continues to bloom for three months or more. In general appearance the flowers resemble those of Jasminum nudiflorum, but are considerably larger, sometimes being two inches in diameter. The foliage is rich, dark-green. In this locality the vine is an evergreen. It is not hardy north of Washington without protection. This plant should have a place in every garden. It does best when pruned and fertilized.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Strong, 3-4 feet	$ .60	$5.00	$40.00
Strong, 2-3 feet	.50	4.00	30.00
Strong, 18-24 inches	.40	3.00	25.00

KADSURA

Kadsura japonica. (Scarlet Kadsura.) A very handsome, hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves four to five inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, are very attractive.

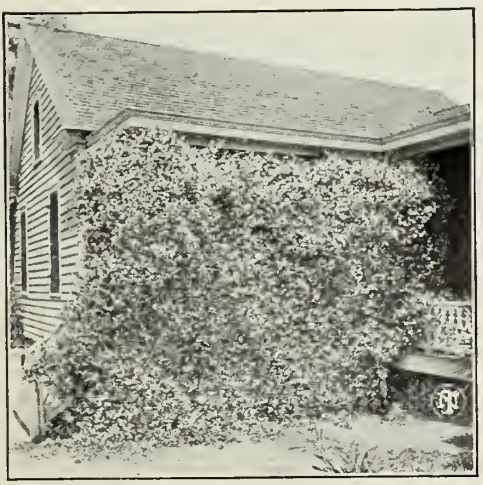
PRICE:	Each	10
Strong, two years	$ .75	$6.00

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle)

Lonicera browni. (Brown's honeysuckle.) A strong and rapid-growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers, which are produced in April. A decided improvement upon L. sempervirens (Woodbine), both as to foliage and bloom.

Lonicera japonica halliana. (Hall Japanese Honeysuckle.) A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground covers.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, extra strong	$ .60	$5.00
Two years, strong	.35	3.00



TRACHELOSPERMUM

POLYGONUM

Polygonum auberti. (Silver Lace Vine.) A rapid grower, with small, light green foliage, having large sprays of small lace-like white flowers.

PRICE: ..... $ .75

Rhynchospermum. See Trachelspermum.

SENECIO

Senecio Scandens. (Parlor Ivy.) An ivy used in indoor planting; fine for trellis work.

PRICES:	Each	10
	$ .25	$2.00

TRACHELOSPERMUM (Starjasmine)

Trachelospermum jasminoides. (Rhynchospermum jasminoides.) (Starjasmine.) The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant; producing in abundance from April until July; fragrant star-shaped, white flowers. Is most conspicuous when in full bloom. Makes a thick screen.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from 6 in. pots	$ .75	$6.00	$50.00
Extra strong, from 5 in. pots	.50	4.00	35.00

VINCA—(Periwinkle)

Vinca major. (Bigleaf Periwinkle.) An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than V. minor; excellent for vases, rock work and bordering slopes.

PRICES	Each	10	100	1000
Strong clumps, from open ground	$ .25	$1.50	$10.00	$60.00

Vinca major variegata. (Mottled Periwinkle.) Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white; excellent for vases and window boxes.

Vinca minor. (Common Periwinkle.) A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than V. major.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong clumps from open ground	$ .35	$2.50

WISTARIA

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wistarias which are grown from seed.

Wistaria sinensis. (Chinese Wistaria.) The well-known, single purple variety; free bloomer.

Wistaria sinensis alba. (White Chinese Wistaria.) White flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber.

Wistaria sinensis floreplena. (Doubleflowering Wistaria.) Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it blooms freely.

Wistaria frutescens magnifica. (Yelloweye Wistaria.) (On own roots.) Flowers in large, drooping racemes, blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also flowers during the summer. Vigorous.

Wistaria multijuga. (Longcluster Wistaria.) Flowers about a week later than Wistaria sinensis. A distinct and showy variety. Flowers single, light purple, in loose racemes one to three feet long. Comes into bloom when about three years old.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, grafted	$1.00	$8.00
Two years, grafted	.75	6.00

WISTARIA STANDARDS

Wistaria sinensis.
Wistaria sinensis alba.
Wistaria multijuga.

PRICE: Each, $1.50

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

The Permanent Garden Flowers

FLOWERS which come every year are needed on every place. Perennials require little care, are hardy and each year they come forth with their show of attractive flowers to make the garden and border into a bower of beauty. Children are lovers of flowers. They should be given the opportunity to grow and play where flowers are always at hand. A selection from these perennials we list, the choicest and hardiest, will bring you much satisfaction and enjoyment.

By planting some perennials of each variety, you will obtain a succession of bloom throughout the season. This succession of bloom insures a constant source of flower in the border to be enjoyed by picking, to be taken into the house, or by viewing from some window, seat, or shelter. Perennials give life to the border.

Perennials are always enjoyed and admired.

ARTEMISIA

Artemisia Purshiana. (Cutweed Wormwood.) A handsome variety, with finely cut silvery foliage.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong plants, 4 to 5 in., clumps	$ .25	$2.00

CANNA

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Hungaria, pink	$ .20	$1.75	$15.00
Yellow and red	.10	.85	7.50

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chrysanthemum. Assorted colors **For Spring Delivery.**

PRICE:	Each	10
	$ .25	$2.00

COLOCASIA

Colocasia esculenta. (Elephant Ear.) This plant is too well-known to need describing.

PRICE:	Each	10
	$ .25	$2.00

Fancy-leaf colocasia. A fine summer plant for conservatory or partially shaded situation outdoors. Many color combinations. Leaves die down during the winter. For delivery after May 1st.

PRICES:	Each	10
Select plants	$ .50	$4.00
First grade	.35	3.00

FERNS

Boston fern. Five and six inch pots, **$1.00** and **$1.50.**

Lace fern. (Baby's Breath Fern.) **50c.**

HEMEROCALLIS

Hemerocallis flava. (Lemon Day Lily.) Yellow.

Hemerocallis fulva floreplena. (Double Tawny Day Lily.) Orange

Hemerocallis thunbergi. (Japanese Day Lily.) Yellow.

PRICES:	Each	10
Clumps	$ .25	$2.00

IRIS

Iris germanica. (German Iris or Flag). One of the best irises; offered in the following varieties.

Caprice. Cerise, deeper falls.

Dr. Bernice. Coppery-bronze, falls deep velvety crimson.

Honorabilis. Standard golden yellow, falls rich mahogany brown.

Lohengrin. A beautiful clear mauve. Very large.

Mme. Chereau. A splendid variety having both standards and falls snow-white with a clear blue border. A lovely iris.

Pallida Speciosa. Solid purple. Very large and tall.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
	$ .25	$2.00	$17.50
Pink, white and purple	.25	2.00	17.50
Assorted, our selection	.20	1.75	15.00

Iris kaempferi. (Japanese Iris.) Begin blooming about the middle of April and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches. Most effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams. Assorted colors.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Strong roots	$ .50	$4.00	$30.00

LANTANA

Lantana. A fine bedding plant, also used in porch boxes. Blooms from spring until frost. Colors: Cream, orange and pink.

PRICE: **35c** and **50c** each

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. (Lemon-Verbena.) An old fashioned favorite with fragrant lemon-scented leaves.

PRICE:	Each	10
	$ .25	$2.00

PAEONIA

Paeonia. (Peony.) We offer Peonies in white, red, and pink. Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.

Festiva Maxima. White.
Ednlis Superba. Pink.
Louis Van Houtte. Red.

PRICE:	Each	10
	$ .75	$6.00

PHLOX

Phlox. A hardy perennial. Pink, white, red.
Miss Lingard. White.
Lumineanv. Red.
Rhyndstrom. Pink.

PRICE:	Each	10
	$ .25	$2.00

RUDBECKIA

Rudbeckia laciniata floreplena. (Goldenglow.) A beautiful, graceful plant producing a mass of yellow dahlia-like flowers during the summer. Grows to five to seven feet.

PRICE:	Each	10
	$ .25	$2.00

VIOLETS

Viola odorata. (Sweet purple violet.) Very fragrant.

PRICE:	100
Strong plants	$2.00

Ornamental Grasses

All Hardy in This Latitude

These interesting grasses are very effective as ornamental screens or for planting in masses and groups on the lawn, or at the edge for borders and pools. All of these grasses have individual characteristics making them striking in appearance, and decidedly ornamental.

Many of the ornamental grasses can be combined with the herbaceous flowers to attain effective and interesting grouping in the border, their graceful plumage forming a delightful contrast to the flowering plants.

ARUNDO—(Giant Reed)

Arundo donax. (Giant Reed.) A fine hardy variety with long green leaves.

Arundo donax variegata. (Striped Giant Reed.) A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white, very striking.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong roots	$ .35	$3.00

Bambusa. See Phyllostachys.

CORTADERIA—(Pampasgrass) Gynerium

Cortaderia argentea. (Common Pampasgrass.) With silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra heavy clumps, 18-24 inches in diameter	$3.00	$27.50
Extra heavy clumps, 12-15 inches in diameter	2.00	17.50
Strong clumps, 8 inches in diameter	1.00	8.00
Strong clumps, 5-6 inches in diameter	.75	6.00
Strong clumps, 4 inches in diameter	.50	4.00

Eulalia. See Miscanthus.

MISCANTHUS—(Eulalia)

Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus. (Maiden Grass.) A variety with narrow foliage and with a narrow stripe running through the middle of leaf; very graceful.

Miscanthus sinensis variegatus. (Striped Eulalia.) A variegated, hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are graceful and numerous.

Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus. (Zebra Grass.) (Zebra-Striped Eulalia.) Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. This stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

PRICES:	Each	10
Large clumps, 18 inch diameter	$2.00	$17.50
Strong clumps, 8 inch diameter.	1.00	8.00
Strong clumps, 5-6 inch diameter	.75	6.00
Strong clumps, 4 inch diameter.	.50	4.00

Pampas grass. See Cortaderia.

PHYLLOSTACHYS—(Bambusa)

Phyllostachys green. A very hardy bamoo introduced by the Department of Agriculture. Evergreen in this latitude.

Phyllostachys aurea. (Golden Japanese Bamboo.) A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems from 15 to 20 feet. Leaves green and drooping; very numerous delicate branches. One of the hardiest Bamboos.

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra strong	$ .75	$6.00
Strong	.50	4.00

It Is Easy to Succeed with Fruitland Fruits

Time for Planting—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelsful of thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid contact of the roots with heating manures. We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite wherever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem 1½ to 2½ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old-trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees see page 39.) The tree should be set about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

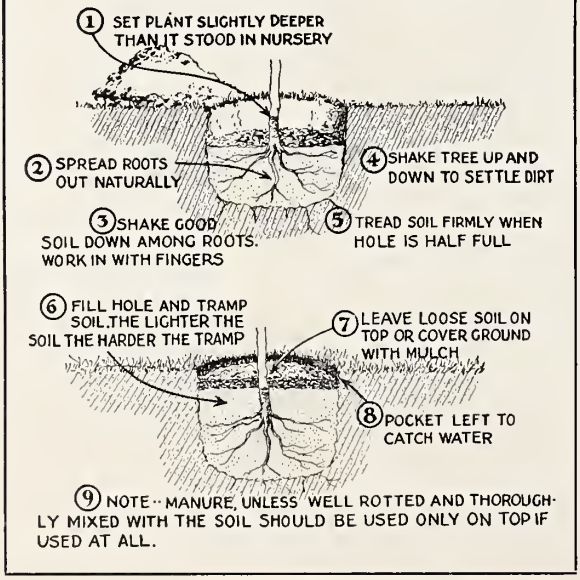
It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring:

When the soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commerical fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, June buds or one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas, a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Care of the Trees on Arrival—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

HOW TO PLANT TREES



NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560
2 feet	10,890
3 feet	4,840
4 feet	2,722
5 feet	1,742
6 feet	1,210
7 feet	888
8 feet	680
9 feet	537
10 feet	435
12 feet	302
13 feet	258
15 feet	193
16 feet	170
18 feet	134
20 feet	108
25 feet	70
30 feet	48
35 feet	35
40 feet	27
50 feet	17

PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES

The above general notes of handling and planting fruit trees, do to some extent, apply to all trees. The chart clearly shows the steps followed in planting ornamental trees. Cut off any roots which are broken at a point just above the break. When there are few roots and a heavy top, the pruning should be severe. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches removed and the larger ones cut back to within 3 or 4 buds of the base. When the ground is dry, sprinkle the tree daily at early morning and evening.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES—A Profit Making Fruit

CLAY or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well-drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expenses of tilling or ditching is not to be compared with the profits that are derived from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated. Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Coffman. (Summer Red; Coffman June.) Medium large, roundish oblong, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots, flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. An upright grower. Last of June.

Early Harvest. (Early June-Eating; Yellow Harvest.) Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5th, and lasts two or three weeks.

Horse. (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.

Kansas Queen. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. June and August.

Red Astrachan. (Red Ashmore, Early Rus, etc.) Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine profitable grower. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June. (Carolina Red June, etc.) Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15th to end of July.

Yellow Transparent. (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.) Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum. (Magnum Bonum.) Medium; deep crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.

Grimes. (Grimes' Golden.) Medium, round; oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. October.

Shockley. (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite.) Medium; conical; always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm; sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor; trees very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive; ripens in August and will keep until the following summer. Cannot be classed as of first quality, but is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety for the South.

WINTER APPLES

Delicious. A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull, dark red; fine-grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.

Gano. (Black Ben Davis, Red Ben Davis, Peyton.) Roundish; oblate; large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, sub-acid. Quality good and profitable market variety.

Rome Beauty. (Royal Red Phoenix, etc.) Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; a good bearer; an excellent market sort. Ripens in October. Keeps well.

Stayman Winesap. (Stayman.) A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; fresh firm, fine-grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best. Strong grower.

Terry. (Terry's Winter.) Originated in Georgia; medium size; sub-acid; red; best quality. Excellent for market Most prolific. November 1st.

Winesap. (Holland's Red, Winter Winesap, etc.) Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.

Winter Queen. (Poorhouse.) Large; roundish, oblate, pale yellowish green, russet spots, flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

Yates. (Red Warrior.) Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic. A heavy bearer and good keeper.

PRICES:	Each	10
Standard, two-year, well-branched	$ .65	$5.50
Standard, one year, 4-5 feet whips	.50	4.50

DELICIOUS APPLE

CRAB APPLES

Golden Beauty. A crab of medium size; fruit beautiful, golden yellow; keeps well, exceedingly ornamental.

King. A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Lemon yellow, bright carmine cheek, very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.

Transcendent. Fruit sometimes two inches in diameter, yellow striped with red; fine for preserving and jelly; tree a vigorous and quick grower, very ornamental.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two year, well-branched	$1.00	$8.00
One-year, 4-5 feet	.75	6.00

APRICOTS

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from about June 1st through July.

Moorpark. (Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.) Fruit large, skin orange, brownish red on sunny side, flesh bright orange, freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive, an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.

Royal. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

Superb. Light salmon color, medium size, excellent quality, very productive and of good flavor.

Wilson. About ten days earlier than Moorpark, originating in Colorado, where it is regarded as the most prolific and profitable of all the Apricots. It is really an improved Moorpark.

PRICES:	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, well-branched	$1.00	$8.00
4 to 5 feet	.75	6.50

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large; black. Sweet.

Common Morello. Rich red, acid, medium size. Ripens first of June.

Early Richmond. Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.

Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red. Sweet.

Large Montmorency. The best cherry for general use. Large size; rich red. Very productive; follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

PRICE:	Each
4-5 feet, heavy	$1.25
3-4 feet, heavy	1.00

FIG

APRICOT FRUITING AT AUGUSTA

FIGS

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the State of New York.

The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early and the ripening period extends from June until November.

Black Ischia. Medium, blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium; brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardiest varieties.

Brunswick. (Madonna, Broughton, etc.) Very large, violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

Celeste. (Sugar, Celestial, etc.) Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardiest of all Figs.

Green Ischia. (White Ischia.) Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed, yellow, flesh white, sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorable variety for canning.

White Genoa. (White Marseilles; White Naples.) Medium to large, yellow, flesh white, good.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years, heavy	$ .75	$6.50
One year, heavy	.50	4.00

NECTARINES

Nectarines requires the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio and brown rot, and must be sprayed according to directions on page 47. They ripen through July and part of August.

New White. The fruit is produced early in the season, and is large, with a pure white skin; flesh is tender, juicy, with a vinous flavor.

Red Roman. A very old English Nectarine. Clingstone; large roundish; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy, rich and vinous. First of September.

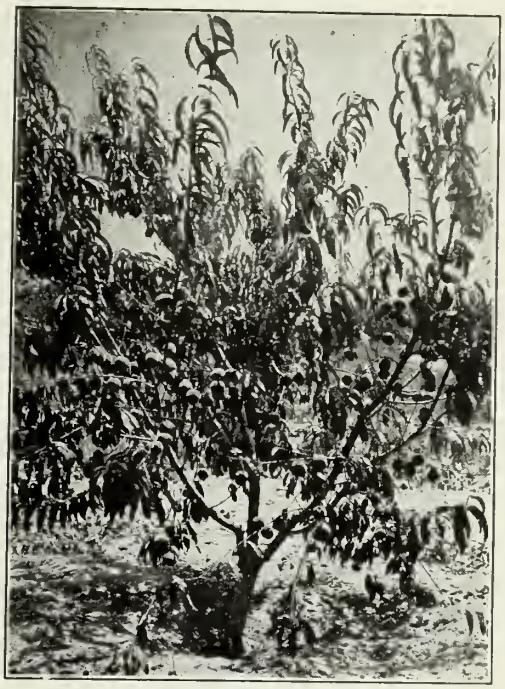
PRICE:	Each	10
One year, 3 to 4 feet	$ .75	$6.50

PEACHES

The South's Leading Fruit

Directions for Cultivating.—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well-drained. Plant June buds or one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well-balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply one and one-half to two pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash, and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly-cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible, and then subsoil. Dig holes two feet, or better yet, use dynamite for making the holes. Cowpeas, Soy beans or Velvet Beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill-in two feet apart, leaving four or more feet on each side of the trees, so as to have ample room for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover-crop. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested drill in Peas for a cover crop and turn this under as above directed.



BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH

PEACHES—FREESTONE

Belle. (Belle of Georgia.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. July 5 to 20.

Brackett. (Named in honor of Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) Introduced by P. J. Berckmans Company. Its period of ripening commences just at the close of the Elberta season. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large, oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. It stands shipping well. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

Carman. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20th to July 1st.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Ripens middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Greensboro. Origin, North Carolina. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort. Ripens latter part of May to June 15th.

Hiley. (Early Belle.) Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25th to July 5th. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Ideal. Introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture S. P. I. 43127. About ten days earlier than Elberta, ripening with Slappey. Color very bright, with red blush; flesh a good yellow, firm and of good texture; shape regular; flavor very good; full freestone. It is a very desirable variety for shipment because all fruit ripens at one time.

Mayflower. (Neva-Myss, Early Wonder.) Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st. Especially desirable to extreme southern parts of Georgia and the Coastal Belt.

Salway. Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15th.

Wonderful. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Ripens middle to last of August.

PEACHES—CLINGSTONE

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20th to August 1st.

Kent. A most desirable variety which originated at Augusta, Ga. Fruit of large size, slightly depressed at apex; skin greenish yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily. After fruiting this variety for several years we can recommend it with confidence. Ripens July 25th to August 5th.

Red Bird. Tree hardy, good bearer. Large fruit, brilliantly colored; fair quality, and a splendid shipper. June 15th to 20th.

Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The most profitable late peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-5 feet	$ .50	$4.50	$35.00
3-4 feet	.35	3.00	25.00
2-3 feet	.25	2.00	17.50

We have several other varieties of peaches, stock too limited to list. If interested, write us.

WELL PLEASED

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15, 1925.
As usual—the plants arrived in good shape—and I am proud of them.

PEARS

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy, clay, or clayey loam, that has been well-fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. Distance for planting: Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Chinese Sand Pear. (Pineapple Pear.) In quality it resembles the Kieffer with flesh crisp, juicy and coarse. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July and August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

Koonee. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte. (Chinese Pear.) Fruit large; uniform; skin smooth; pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark-room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; the standard quality in pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. September.

PEAR

PRICES:	Each	10
Standard, two years, branched	$ .75	$6.00
Standard, one year whips	.65	5.00

We have a limited stock of other varieties of pears which we will be glad to quote if interested.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS for Fall Market

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in Southern New Jersey.

The tree is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer. In fact, the tree is apt to overbear, and, therefore, the fruit must be properly thinned. The Persimmons will succeed with little care or attention, but to get the best results it should receive the proper care and attention as to fertilization and cultivation.

This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. A careful selection of varieties will give fruit from August until frost. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. For shipment the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, or in the standard six-basket carrier as is used for peaches. Some varieties have dark flesh which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

Among. (Yemon.) Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; two and one-half to three inches in diameter; average weight six ounces; flesh red; very sweet and sometimes edible while still solid.

Costata. (Medium.) Conical pointed; two and one-eighth inches long by two and five-eighth inches in diameter. Skin salmon yellow; flesh light-yellow; astringent while solid, excellent when ripe. Ripens late; fine keeper; tree a rapid and upright grower. Luxuriant foliage.

Gosho. Very large, round, somewhat flattened. Three to three and one-half inches in diameter. Average specimen 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens 16 ounces in weight. Keeps late, flesh red, tree erect grower.

Hyakume. This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging three inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Miyotan. (Mazeli.) Round, or slightly oblong, two and one-half inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish-brown, but specimens of half-brown and half-red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

Tamopan. (Big Grindstone.) This valuable new, vigorous variety was introduced by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In Japan this is considered the best of all Persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

Triumph. Originated in Florida, but grown from seed imported from Japan. Tomato shaped;

medium size, two and three-quarter to three inches; skin smooth and bright red; flesh yellow, firm and of fine quality. Very few seeds. Tree a strong and upright grower. Very productive.

Tsurunoko. (Stork Egg, Mino Kaki.) Large, oblong, two and one-half by three and one-half inches, weight four to five ounces, sometimes 10 ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex, flesh red, very good, keeps late. Edible only when soft; foliage long and shiny, tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Zenji or Ziuji. (Name of Japanese Village.) Small, one and three-quarters to two inches in diameter, weight three to four ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid; very prolific.

PRICES:	Each	10
Budded and grafted, four to five feet	**$1.00**	**$8.00**
Budded and grafted, three to four feet	**.75**	**6.00**

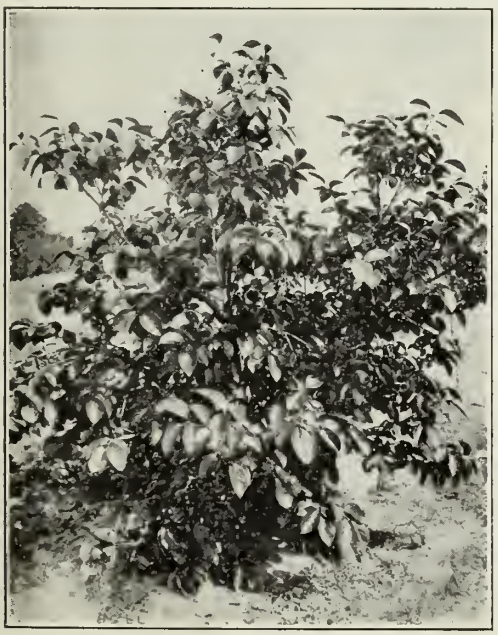
PLUMS

Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.

Abundance. (Yellow-Fleshed Botan.) Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15th to July 5th. One of the best early varieties and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets.

Burbank. In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is one of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

Compass Cherry Plum. A cross between the Plum and Cherry wherein the fruit resembles the former and the tree the latter. Fruit about one inch in diameter, and is about the shape of a Damson, but red. Has good preserving qualities and is remarkable in that it bears heavily the second and third years.



JAPAN PERSIMMON

PLUM

Combination. One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early light crimson Plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly free-stone. Ripens June 5th to 15th.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seed collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Matures August and September. The best late Plum for this locality.

Ogon. (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum.) Medium to large, round, golden-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; quality good; free-stone. June 1st to 15th. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate. (Red June, or Long Fruit.) One and three-quarters by one and one-half inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish-red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, sub-acid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. (Yonemono.) Large, skin dark purplish-red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

Shropshire, Damson. (European variety.) Of medium size; dark purple. Good for preserving. Very productive.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson-

purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; pit small, clingstone; best quality. July 10th to 25th.

Wild Goose. Chickasaw Type. Large, somewhat oblong; bright, vermillion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling; a very showy and profitable plum; ripens middle of June.

PRICES:	Each	10
Five to seven feet, extra heavy	$ .85	$7.50
Four to five feet	.65	6.00

QUINCES—A Fruit Worth Growing

These succeed best in strong, clay soil, in special localities, and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some sections, Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Apple, or Orange. Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

Meech. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

Rea's. (Rea's Mammoth.) A very large and fine variety of the Apple Quince. A thrifty grower, and productive. By some considered the best of all Quinces.

PRICES:	Each	10
Strong, budded, 4-5 feet, branched	$1.00	$8.00
Strong, budded, 3-4 feet, branched	.75	6.50

NUT-BEARING TREES

ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The almond requires the same cultivation as the peach.

I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

PRICE:	Each	10
1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet	$1.00	$8.00

BUTTERNUTS

Butternuts. (Juglans Cinera.) Tree large. Native New Brunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine autumn color; fruits in clusters, kernels sweet and edible, fine for orchards or specimen planting.

PRICE:	Each	10
2-3 feet	$ .60	$5.00

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

This is our native variety and needs no description.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	$ .75
18-24 inches	.50

JAPAN WALNUT

WALNUTS

ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUTS

(Juglans Regia)

The English Walnut requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard pan, heavy clays or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	$1.25	
2-3 feet	1.00	$8.00
18-24 inches	.75	6.00

Japanese Walnuts

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome; has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thiek, but the kernels are very sweet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	$1.00	$8.50
3-4 feet	.75	6.00

PECANS—A Paying Investment

PECANS are a paying investment when the proper stock is used and given the right soil and climate. We offer the best varieties, having large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities, all of which are propagated from grafts or buds on three year seedlings. They are hardy and satisfactory.

Plant pecans 50 to 60 ft. apart, according to soil which should be good. Pecans grow well on rich bottom soils, on high land of the sandy pine levels, on sandy soil where there is a clay subsoil, but not in deep sand and never in pipe clay or undrained land. A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be satisfactory. To get crops, you must cultivate, fertilize and properly prune the trees. The pecan is long lived. Our trees, if properly cared for should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years and should produce 16 to 20 lbs of nuts per tree at 10 years.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING—After Pecans reach maturity in fall transplant any time until March. Keep roots covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting. The roots must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree trifle lower than it stood in nursery. When hole is dug, take one tree and cut off ends of broken roots with sharp knife. Cut off part of tap root so the tree will force lateral roots. Fill hole half full around roots with well pulverized top soil enrichened with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bone meal, or high grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave two inches of loose soil on top. When soil is very dry, pour water in hole when partly filled. Trees over four feet should be cut back to four feet height after planting. Be careful not to break eyes

of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows, you may plant cotton, peas, potatoes, melons, or any cover crop for several years, but never small grain. When trees go into bearing, plant and turn under a cover crop of peas, soy beans, vetch or clover.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed two feet below level is ample.

For fungus diseases and insects injurious to the pecan, see spraying table, page 47.

PECAN VARIETIES

Frotscher. Very large, nuts averaging 45 or 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best pecans grown.

Moneymaker. It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong; a heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Schley. Medium to large; one and one-half to one and seven-eights inches long; oblong; slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; one and three-quarters to two and one-eighth inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality; kernel full, plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower; heavy bearer; excellent.

Success. A good growing, heavy bearing tree. Nuts large and oblong; good quality; thin shell; nuts full of juicy, sweet meat.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, heavy	$1.75	$16.50	$150.00
4 to 5 feet, heavy	1.50	12.50	110.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy	1.25	10.00	90.00
2 to 3 feet, heavy	1.00	8.00	75.00

We have a limited stock of larger pecans which will be quoted on request.

SMALL FRUITS—The Home Favorite

BLACKBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventative for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be six to eight feet apart and the plants from three to four feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways set the plant in checks, six to seven feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be cut off when they reach the height of about two feet and burned at once. The young canes should be clipped. This will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.

Himalaya. Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety; on account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.

PRICES:
15c each; **$1.00** for 10; **$8.00** per 100.

DEWBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake, two and one-half to three feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught in the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.

Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for the South.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Dewberries. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large, showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious; early.

PRICES:
15c each; **$1.00** for 10; **$8.00** per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Cultural Directions. The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers, containing a good proportion of potash, are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

Cumberland. (Black.) Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety, giving the utmost satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

Cuthbert. Queen of the Market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

Ranere. (St. Regis.) Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich; wonderfully prolific; bears early; produces fruit through a long period. We have given this a thorough trial and consider it one of the best Raspberries ever sent out.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Strong plants	$.15	$1.00	$8.00

STRAWBERRIES

Klondike. Early. Berries uniform; dark red, mild and delicious; very juicy.

Lady Thompson. Berries medium in size, of very rich flavor. A thrifty grower and very productive.

PRICES:
Selected layers, **15c** per 10; **$1.25** per 100; **$8.50** per 1,000.

Progressive Ever-Bearing Strawberries. This is the best of ever-bearing varieties and will produce crops where others fail.

PRICE:
25c per 10; **$2.00** per 100; **$15.00** per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus. (Mary Washington.)
Asparagus is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy-loam. Do not plant in stiff clay or hard land.

PRICE:	100	1000
	$3.00	$15.00

GRAPES Yield Yearly Crops

GRAPE VARIETIES

The varieties below described have been thoroughly tested in this section. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes, prune annually.

Agawam. Large, dark red.

Amber. Pale amber; long branches; berry medium; sweet; fine flavor.

Berckmans. Berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Bunches larger than Delaware but not so compact.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin, quality best. An excellent early table or market grape. Vigorous.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yield abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain section.

Ives. Bunch very large; berry large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, and very musky; vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Knight. Originated at Savannah, Ga. Bunch compact, berry medium, blue-black; very prolific; vigorous grower. Commences to ripen last of July and fruit matures through a long period.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet; rich, aromatic flavor. Mid-season.

Lutie. Sweet; very pulpy; skin tough; quality fair, but a very hardy and valuable variety.

Moore Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better grape.

PRICES:	Each	10
Strong plants	$ .35	$3.00

BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

(Vitus Rotundifolia or Vulpina)

This Type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western States. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Very little musky aroma. Matures middle to last of August.

PRICES:

Strong, 4-year, extra heavy, transplanted vines, **50c** each; **$4.50** per 10.

Strong, 2-year, heavy, transplanted vines, **35c** each; **$3.00** per 10; **$27.50** per 100.

A SMALL INVESTMENT ADDS GREAT VALUE

Have you ever given careful consideration to the question of how much a few trees and shrubs would add to the value and beauty of your home? We can offer you plain practical suggestions as to how it can be done.

Consult our Landscape Department
(See Page 3)

MULBERRIES

Downing. Fruit of rich, sub-acid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of Western and Middle States.

Hicks. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two-year, grafted, very heavy	$1.25	$10.00
Two-year, grafted, 7-9 feet	1.00	9.00

OLIVES

Picholine Olives were quite extensively cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, previous to the Civil War, and an excellent quality of oil was produced. Some of these plantings are still producing fruit which is used quite successfully for pickling. There is no reason why this industry should not be revived.

A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

PRICES:	Each	10
24 to 30 inches, well-branched, from pots	$ .75	$6.00
18 to 24 inches, from pots	.50	4.00

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward of 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in Eastern markets, and the pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

Purple-seeded. A splendid variety for general culture. The fruit is large, thin skinned and delicious, having purplish or wine colored flesh around the seed.

Rhoda. Large, thin skin; sweet and of good flavor.

Sub-Acid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, sub-acid.

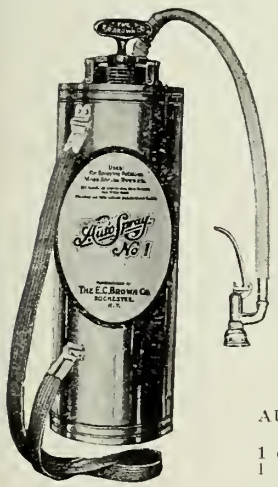
Sweet. Fruit very large; brilliantly colored.

Wonderful. A new, late ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine pulp. Sweet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, very bushy	$1.00	$8.00
2-3 feet, bushy	.75	6.00

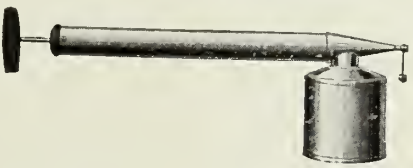
SPRAYING MATERIALS

It pays to spray fruit trees and grape vines if you want the best fruit. Spraying can be easily done and spraying apparatus can now be had for a small sum. On page 47 is a complete spraying guide giving information on sprays to use for different insects and diseases. For success in spraying, follow this guide and use the right materials. It does not pay to experiment. We offer a few reliable spray pumps and materials for your convenience.



AUTO SPRAY No. 1
A strong and simple compressed air sprayer. Made in both galvanized and brass tanks, but we recommend the brass one, because it will not corrode with strong solutions.

No. 1-B Brass Tank, with auto pop..$9.50
No. 1-D Galv. Tank with auto pop 6.50



AUTO SPRAY No. 25—Operates continuously on both up and down strokes.

1 quart, all tin $1.00
1 quart, tin pump, brass tank 1.30

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You can not afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results.

10 lb. cake, by express $3.00 postage extra.

1 lb. cake, 50c, postage extra.
8 oz. cake, 25c, postage extra.
3 oz. cake, 15c, postage extra.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

On account of Parcel Post regulations, these items will have to be sent by Express or Freight.

Aphine, 1 quart				$1.00
Arsenate of Lead, Powder	1 lb.	50c	4 lbs.	1.75
Atomis Sulphur, Paste			5 lbs.	1.00
"Black Leaf 40"	1 oz.	35c	½ lb.	1.25
Bordeaux Mixture	1 lb.	45c	5 lbs.	1.75
Paracide	1 lb.	50c	5 lbs	2.00
Scaleside	1 qt.	60c	1 gal.	1.45

Note how the lawn and grounds around this building are kept in fine condition. This is the John P. King Mfg. Co., Cotton Mill, Augusta.

Fruitland Lawn Seed Makes Good Lawns

Special Southern Evergreen "Fruitland Mixture"

FOR a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which one would stand best in the South. We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results, and we have not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN. The ground must be first thoroughly prepared by being plowed as deep as possible, and then subsoiled; harrowed, and all stones removed. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly. Apply a liberal amount of thoroughly rotted stable manure, turn this under and harrow. If this is not available then use sterilized sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or 500 to 800 pounds of bonemeal; rake in well and level off the ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (a space 210 x 210 feet). Rake lightly, thoroughly covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling, or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, firm the soil with a plank. When the weather is very hot and dry, do not mow the lawn as frequently or as closely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light reseeding on established lawns each autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better. Never attempt to make a lawn during very dry or very windy weather.

PRICE OF "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

5 pounds	$2.50
10 pounds	4.75
15 pounds	6.75
50 pounds	$ 9.00
100 pounds	35.00

ITALIAN RYE

5 pounds	$1.00
10 pounds	1.90
25 pounds	4.60
50 pounds	$20.00
100 pounds	16.00

Postage extra if by Parcel Post.

NOTE ERROR ABOVE - Prices Should Read
Fruitland Mixture, 50 lbs. — $20.00
Italian Rye, 50 lbs. — — $9.00

SPRAYING GUIDE

THE following spray schedules are arranged to help you spray at the right time with the right materials, and effectively combat insects and diseases. The best time for spraying is in late afternoon or during cloudy weather, except when using kerosene emulsion. This should be used on clear days. The scale insects such as cherry scale, pecan scale, and obscure scale on shade trees, can be controlled during winter months by the use of Scalecide or soluble oil, or during the summer months by spraying with kerosene emulsion or sulpho tobacco soap (see page 45). In spraying, follow directions carefully and keep the mixture stirred.

APPLE, PEAR and QUINCE	When to spray	First spraying—While dormant, Fall and winter	Second spraying—As last of blossoms fall	Third spraying—Three weeks after second spraying	Fourth spraying—Three weeks after 3rd spraying
	To control	All scale insects Also destroys fungus	Codlin Moth Leaf eating insects Scab	Codlin Moth Bitter Rot Scab	Codlin Moth Bitter Rot Scab
	Spray to use	Scalecide, 1 gal. to 15 gal. water	Bordeaux Mixture, 4-5-50, plus 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead	Same as second spraying	Same as second spraying
See (x) note at bottom APRICOT CHERRIES PLUM PEACH and NECTARINE	When to spray	First spraying—While dormant, Fall and winter	Second spraying—Just as dried-up blossoms are falling off the fruit	Third spraying—Three weeks after second spraying	Fourth spraying—Just before fruit shows signs of ripening
	To control	All scale insects Also destroys fungus	Curculio, Aphis, Brown Rot, Scale Leaf Curl	Curculio Leaf Curl Brown Rot, Scale	Brown Rot Scale
	Spray to use	Scalecide, 1 gal. to 15 gal. water	Self-boiled lime sulphur, plus 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead	Self-boiled lime sulphur, plus 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead	Selfboiled lime sulphur
PERSIMMONS WALNUTS PECANS AND OTHER NUT TREES	When to spray	When insects make appearance	When in foliage	Winter and midsummer	As buds open repeat two weeks later
	To control	White Fly	Caterpillar and Leaf eating insects	Borers	Bud worms
	Spray to use	Scalecide, 1 gal. to 25 gal. water	Paris Green, 4 oz., plus lime 1 lb. to 50 gal. water	Dig out and apply lime sulphur wash	3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead, 2 lbs. lime, 50 gal. water.
GRAPES	When to spray	Just before blossoms open	Just as fruit sets	Two weeks after second spraying	Two weeks after third spraying
	To control	Leaf Hopper Anthracnose Black Rot Mildew	Leaf Hopper Anthracnose Black Rot Mildew	Anthracnose Black Rot Mildew	Anthracnose Black Rot Mildew
	Spray to use	Bordeaux Mixture, 3-4-50, plus 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead	Same as first spraying	Same as first spraying	Same as first spraying
BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES	When to spray	Late winter	Spring or summer		
	To control	Anthracnose and rust	Anthracnose and rust		
	Spray to use	Sulfate of Copper 1 part, to 15 parts of water	Bordeaux Mixture, 4-6-50		
ROSES	When to spray	When insects make appearance	When fungus appears	When insects make appearance	
	To control	Aphis or plant lice, Leaf Hopper	Black Spot Mildew	Anthracnose	
	Spray to use	Sulpho-Tobacco Soap or mixture Sulfate	Bordeaux Mixture, 3-9-50. Repeat every 10 days	Burn diseased parts and spray plants with Bordeaux 4-6-50	
SHADE TREES	Are usually attacked by scale insects which may be controlled while trees are dormant with Scalecide—1 gal. to 15 gal water (x) Note: Root Borers in peach trees may be controlled by Paracide applied in early Autumn—October 10th in this locality. For table of smaller quantities of spray material, full directions on each container sold by us.				

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Fruitland Nurseries ORDER BLANK Established 1856

NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished. In all cases one-half of amount must accompany order.

To FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. O. DRAWER No. 910

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

DATE.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED, $.....

SHIP TO.....

STREET ADDRESS OR BOX NUMBER.....

TOWN.....STATE.....COUNTY.....

SHIP VIA.....

(Write "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post" or "Use Your Discretion.")

Many small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post at a much cheaper rate than Express. When instructing to ship by Parcel Post, ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO REMITTANCE (about 15% of list price.)

In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to FRUITLAND NURSERIES when frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for. We give no guarantee other than printed in our Catalog.

Quantity	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	Size	Price Each		TOTAL	

(Continue order on other side of sheet.) TOTAL

IMPORTANT—We never substitute unless authorized. If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted, write here the word "YES".....

SIGNATURE OF CUSTOMER.....

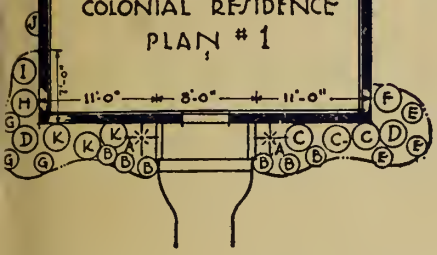
ORDER No..... ADDRESS.....

Quantity	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	Size	Price Each		TOTAL	
			TOTAL			

TYPICAL PLANTING PROBLEMS.

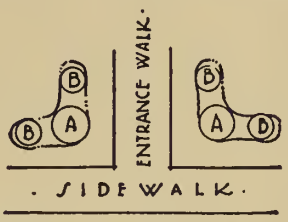
WE OFFER THESE PLANS TO OUR CUSTOMERS. PLANS MAY BE MODIFIED TO FIT INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.

FRONT FOUNDATION PLAN FOR COLONIAL RESIDENCE PLAN #1



SHRUBS USED FOR PLAN #1

Key	No.	Variety
A	2	THUJA ORIENTALIS
B	6	SPIRAEA THUNBERGI
C	3	ABELIA
D	2	VIBURNUM TINUS
E	3	WEIGELA ROSEA
F	1	HYPERICUM
G	3	JASMINUM PRIMULINUM
H	1	FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE
I	1	EXOCHORDA
J	1	CLEMATIS PANICULATA
K	3	NANDINA

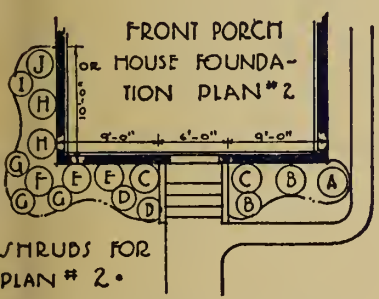


ENTRANCE WALK PLANTING PLAN #4.

SHRUBS.

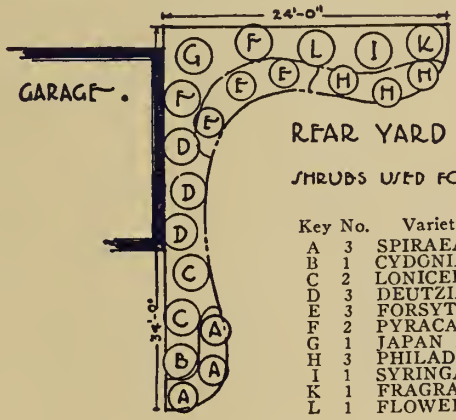
Key	No.	Variety
A	2	PITTOSPORUM
B	4	SPIRAEA THUNBERGI

FRONT PORCH OR HOUSE FOUNDATION PLAN #2



SHRUBS FOR PLAN #2.

Key	No.	Variety
A	1	ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS
B	2	FORSYTHIA
C	2	ERIOBOTRYA
D	2	ABELIA
E	2	LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM
F	1	NANDINA
G	3	HYPERICUM
H	2	SPIRAEA REEVESIANA
I	1	WEIGELA ROSEA
J	1	PRUNUS TRILOBA

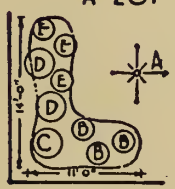


PLAN #5 REAR YARD CORNER PLANTING

SHRUBS USED FOR PLAN #5

Key	No.	Variety
A	3	SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI
B	1	CYDONIA JAPONICA
C	2	LONICERA MORROWI
D	3	DEUTZIA ROSEA FLORIBUNDA
E	3	FORSYTHIA
F	2	PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI
G	1	JAPAN PRIVET
H	3	PHILADELPHUS
I	1	SYRINGA (LILAC)
K	1	FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE
L	1	FLOWERING POMEGRANATE

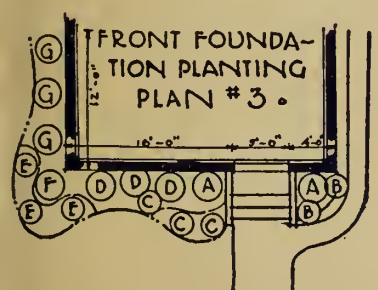
A LOT CORNER PLANTING PLAN #6



SHRUBS USED FOR PLAN #6

Key	No.	Variety
A	1	THUJA ORIENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS
B	3	SPIRAEA THUNBERGI
C	1	FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE
D	2	ABELIA
E	3	SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI

FRONT FOUNDATION PLANTING PLAN #3.



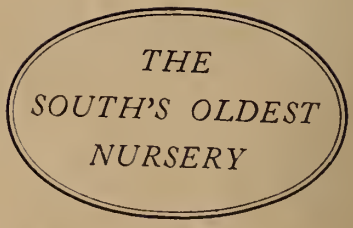
SHRUBS USED FOR PLAN #3

Key	No.	Variety
A	2	NANDINA
B	2	SALVIA GREGGI
C	3	SPIRAEA THUNBERGI
D	3	ABELIA
E	3	HYPERICUM
F	1	JASMINUM PRIMULINUM
G	3	SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER BORDER PLAN #7.

PERENNIALS USED IN PLAN #7.

Key	No.	Variety
A	5	LANTANA
B	6	RUDBECKIA
C	4	HARDY PHLOX
D	8	HEMEROCALLIS
E	6	HOLLY HOCKS
F	5	ARTEMESIA
G	8	IRIS GERMANICA
H	6	CANNA-HUNGARIA PINK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